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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 11th March, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

'Khesari Dhal'

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*837. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Barman:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 3rd December, 1957 and state:

(a) the details of clinical and field investigations into the effects on human body as a result of the consumption of the variety of gram known as 'Khesari';

(b) whether it has finally been established that a paralytic condition affecting the limbs occurred in people who consumed this gram; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for prohibiting cultivation and consumption of this dhal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Clinical and field investigations to study the relationship between the consumption of 'Khesari Dhal' and the occurrence of paralysis have recently been initiated under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, and it may take sometime before the final results become available.

(c) Proposals (i) to discourage the cultivation of 'Khesari gram' by propaganda, if possible and by legislation, if ncessary, and (ii) to prohibit the sale of 'Khesari Dhal' in certain States under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, are however under examination.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government is aware that about one-third of the people in West Bengal and in Bihar take khesari dal and if so whether any experiment was done there in any research station and whether any survey has been made about the percentage of the people attacked by paralysis?

Shri Karmarkar: There have been field investigations to assess the result of consumption of khesari dal. They were carried out in Darbhanga, Monghyr and Patna districts in Bihar. It was observed that those persons whose diet consisted of more than 50 per cent of khesari dal with a very low intake of vitamin A suffered from this disease, namely, the condition of spastic paralysis of the lower limbs. It was postulated that prolonged and large intake of khesari dal causes a predisposition to the disease.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to starred question No. 735, the hon. Minister had said that the Government are contemplating to discourage the cultivation of khesari dal and even today he has said it is under examination. May I know whether Government are aware that this is the main fodder for cattle and if so whether they are going to find any substitute?

Shri Karmarkar: This question, though it looks simple, is a little complicated. In the first instance, it is, I understand, a food easily taken by the rats. It is not established that if it is taken in small quantities, the effect is deleterious. But it has been established that if they take it as a major part of their diet, it does result in this disease. Thirdly, it is also a fact that it is utilised for fodder. Fourthly, it is also a fact that in view of the deleterious nature of the food, Government have tentatively come to the conclusion that it should be discouraged by voluntary methods. These are the four aspects of the question.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में और करीब करीब आधे बिहार में इसी दाल का उपयोग होता है और हजारों साल से लोग इस दाल को खा रहे हैं, लेकिन कभी इस प्रकार की बीमारी वहां पर नहीं हुई। मैं अपने गांव का केस बताऊं कि करीब १०० मन खेसारी की दाल हमारे गांव में होती है, लेकिन आज तक एक केस भी ऐसा पैरेलेसिज का नहीं हुआ है।

श्री करमरकर : यह एक स्पेसिफ़िक क्वेस्चन है। शायद माननीय सदस्य के गांव के लोग बहुत ही ठीक हैं, जिससे उन्हें कोई बीमारी नहीं होती है। लेकिन आम तौर से यह बात सिद्ध हुई है कि इस दाल का ज्यादा कनजम्प्शन करने से, ज्यादा परिणाम में इस को खाने से यह बीमारी आ जाती है। जब स्पेन में इसी दाल का उपयोग किया जाता था वार-टाइम में, उस वक्त यही बीमारी वहां भी पैदा हो गई थी। So, it seems to be desirable that...... (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making an attempt to speak in Hindi.

Shri Karmarkar: It is of great interest to the particular area concerned. Whereas it seems to be established beyond doubt that more than the necessary consumption of this dal in the daily diet is deleterious and harmful, a small intake is not considered harmful. Therefore, it needs propaganda to tell the people that if they want, they can take some quantity of this dal, but they should not make it a major part of their diet. That is the present position. In the particular case, of the village mentioned, I think I should visit the village myself.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I welcome you there.

Major Irrigation Schemes

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*838. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent. potential benefits from the Major Irrigation Schemes, under the First Five Year Plan in the States of West Bengal and Bihar were not utilised; and

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the causes largely responsible for this state of affairs in those States?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) In the case of West Bengal, irrigation benefits available under major schemes were not utilised only in respect of about 4 per cent of the commanded areas during Kharif season 1957.

In the case of Bihar, no irrigation potential was created during the First Plan period on Major Irrigation Schemes.

(b) The question does not arise.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is it a fact that apart from Bengal and Bihar, in the Tungabhadra area, the potential for a very large area was created, but only a very nominal area of about 10,000 acres has been irrigated so far under that scheme?

Shri S. K. Patil: To a certain extent that may be correct and the reasons may be the same, but it does not arise out of this. It is a specific question.

Shri Biren Roy: In West Bengal, is it not a fact that on account of the very high cost of this water, for instance Rs. 10 per acre, the peasants refuse to take the benefit of this water?

Shri S. K. Patil: Just now so far as the water rates are concerned, water is given free. No question arises of any rates at all.

Shri Biren Roy: It was there before. That is the point.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that three years after completion of a scheme, 3 per cent. of the capital as return has been demanded and if so whether that amount is being available?

Shri S. K. Patil: So long as the benefits do not come completely, all that is a book entry. It is a loan from the Government of India. There is no particular pressure on these Governments.

Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee

*841. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 759 on the 3rd December, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee set up to assess the transport needs of Bihar has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of their recommendations?

The Minister of the State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Committee has submitted an interim report.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 126].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this traffic survey in Bihar will be undertaken and completed and whether any attempt has been made there at all?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have said, efforts are being made to find a suitable retired railway official and as soon as he is available this survey will be undertaken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: About six items have been listed in the statement. May I know whether all these six items have been implemented or some have been implemented and if so, what is the priority in the order of implementation?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a sort of omnibus question and I will try to answer it shortly. Some of the matters mentioned in the statement do not refer to this Ministry at all. For example, some traffic is moving by rail. It is a statement of fact. In certain cases, the committee has recommended that they should move by rail. Again that is a recommendation which does not affect this Ministry. But two main recommendations are with regard to the continuation of the steamer services and there every effort is being made. The second is about the conservancy of the river system for which adequate action has been taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether some amount has been set apart for all this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of course some amount has been set apart for this.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that the Ganga Brahamaputra Water Transport Board is to maintain the triangular service between Calcutta-Bihar, Bihar-Assam and Assam-Calcutta through a private agency if necessary. May I know what is the relationship between this private agency and the Joint Steam Navigation Company Limited?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think the hon. Member is under a slight misapprehension. The Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board cannot take the responsibility of such services. They can only give technical advice and in certain cases probably recommend that a subsidy may be given to a private agency who may carry out the work. That was the recommendation of the Committee that the Board should continue the services. But the Committee did not obviously go into the constitution of the Board and therefore that recommendation is not feasible.

Hindustan Shipyard

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*842. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in or about 1954 a costly, second hand crane was ordered for Hindustan Shipyard from Germany without calling for any tenders; and

(b) whether the purchase price was paid in spite of the Shipyard's Engineering Department refusing to certify the crane?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The crane was purchased from Holland only after calling for Tenders.

(b) No. The cost was paid only after the crane was passed by the Engineering Department.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What is the actual price of this crane which was bought and what is the price of a new crane of this type?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a new crane, and the price was Rs. 8·50 lakhs for the crane itself.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact, as had appeared in the papers, that this crane has given way or there is something wrong with this crane?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was some trouble in the installation and at one stage there was some breakdown. But the installers themselves set it right at their own cost.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Has any claim been made on the suppliers who supplied it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of making any claim, because when there was a defect which was noticed—there was a defect in the rails of the track—it was set right when it was noticed. There was some fault with the bearings and that was also set right. There is no question of claim.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether any compensation has been claimed for the loss of time which has occurred?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I might say that such teething troubles are not unexpected in such operations or installations.

Electrification of Railway Stations

*844. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken for supply of electric light to the Railway Stations on the North Eastern Railway during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes Sir. 30 stations on the North Eastern Railway have been programmed for electrification during 1958-59.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any proposal is under consideration for taking advantage of the electricity connection which is meant for working tube-wells, especially in East U.P.?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about electrification of railway stations. Are tube-wells in railway stations? Is it for the purpose of railways?

Shri Bishwanath Roy: That is meant for tube-wells.

Mr. Speaker: Are the tube-wells intended for railway purposes?

Shri Tyagi: Passengers take water.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We can electrify only those stations where there are power houses in the town itself. It is not possible to electrify the railway stations from the tube-well electricity. Unless there is proper meter arrangement, how is the Railway going to be charged and how are we going to make payment for the electric supply?

Shri Bishwanath Roy: There is a scheme for electrifying the villages also from those connections.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In that case wherever there is electricity supply in the locality and there is proper arrangement for metering, those stations will be taken up.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In the district of Saran in Bihar there is electricity available from Mirganj to Chapra up to Sonepur. Will the Railway Minister consider the desirability of connecting the stations with that electricity?

Mr. Speaker: It is only yesterday that I suggested that hon. Members who did not take part in the debate may send a suggestion. It should be one of the suggestions. There are thousands of railway stations in this country.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister has said that he will connect the railway stations with electricity.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Every hon. Member here can give a number of instances as to where electricity is available and the station is not connected with it.

TELCO Locomotives

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*845. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bhadauria:
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Locomotives to be supplied by Telco to the Railways during 1958-59 has been fixed; and

(b) if so, what is that price per locomotive?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir, the matter is still under negotiation with the firm.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government have received the new price quoted by Telco and whether that price is comparable to the price of locomotives that are imported here?

Mr. Speaker: We had a discussion on this the other day.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The new price was to come into force from 1st April, 1958. The price quoted by them is Rs. 4,19,000.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: From the statement furnished by the hon. Minister to Starred Question No. 1165 dated 26th August 1957, I find that 85 LG Japanese made locomotives were actually to be purchased at Rs. 3,01,000. Still, even after that, the price they are quoting seems to be higher than the Japanese price. How is it so?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have placed no orders for no import of locomotives in recent years. Orders were placed some time ago. But this question was raised and the answer was given to that. For the next price period, Telcos have submitted their quotations. Negotiations are going on and they have already come down much below what has been indicated by the Deputy Minister. Still negotiations are going on. And I think it will be in the public interest not to go into details as to the stage at which the negotiations are.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how the present price of Telcos compares with that of foreign locomotives and also with Chittaranjan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, as regards imported locomotives we have ordered no locomotives in recent years, for the last two to three years. Therefore there is no reliable data with which to compare the prices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We had imported.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We had ordered few years back. As regards comparison with Chittaranjan, I will say that till our negotiations have been finalised I will not hazard and comparison at present.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are these locomotives imported from Japan and purchased from Telco of the same specification and traction power?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I said we have placed no order for import of locomotives during the last two or three years.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government taking into confidence or consultation the Tariff Commission in the matter of assessing the actual cost price of these locomotives manufactured in Telco?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a matter of fact, for the present price period the Tariff Commission went into that question. It was only on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission that the price was determined for the present price period. For the next price period of course there is no intention to ask the Tariff Commission. Negotiations are going on between the Railway Board and Telco, and let us hope that we will come to a certain agreement.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the German Combine who are collaborating with Telcos originally supplied these locomotives to our Indian Railways and, if so, at what price, and how that price compares with the price quoted by Telco? Is there a big variation?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If we look to the world market at present and take into consideration the price of locomotives or any commodity supplied a few years ago, the present prices will naturally be higher.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is there any reason for the delay in the negotiations, such as difference of opinion between Government and Telco as to the cost? Is that the reason for the delay in the matter? Has Government quoted some price?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Negotiation means that they quote something, we suggest something, then they quote something—that means negotiation.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has Government thought of nationalising Telcos if they cannot come to an agreement with them?

Mr. Speaker: These are all arguments.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know how it comes, that if they do not come to an agreement they nationalise.

Shri Tangamani: The Deputy Minister stated that Telcos have quoted Rs. 4,19,000. May I know whether U.K. or Canada have quoted that price for 1958-59?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have no tenders from the U.K. or Canada. Therefore, we have no data to compare.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a pamphlet 'Facts about Telco' issued by them and whether the facts are correct and if not correct, what steps are taken to correct them?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: How that question arises out of this question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was stated on the floor of the House by some Members which has now been contradicted by the Managing Director.

Mr. Speaker: We shall have a discussion of the Administration report of the Telco one day. The hon. Member need not wait till the hon. Minister says that it does not arise. Merely because Railway is mentioned, does it apply to all Railways? Next question.

Some Hon. Members: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Ship-building Industry

***848. Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport and Communications Minister has recently stated that if any requests were made by the private sector for the establishment of a ship-building yard, they would be considered on merits; and

(b) whether this envisaged a reconsideration of the Industrial Policy Resolution in regard to the shipbuilding industry, and, if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Any requests received from the Private Sector will have to be considered in the light of the criteria laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution for securing the co-operation of private enterprise, namely, that the Government should be satisfied that the participation of private enterprise is necessary in the national interests and that it ensures the requisite powers to Government to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Is it not a fact that the Industrial Policy Resolution envisages that the initiative, if any, will have to be taken not by the private sector but by the public sector and if the Government feels it necessary, it may seek the co-operation of private interests, but that the initiative cannot come from the private sector?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think this is subject to two considerations. If there is already an industry existing, it can expand and to that extent, they can convert this into a shipbuilding yard. The other thing is the possibility and desirability of inviting private participation also which can be explored by the Government subject to the condition, again, that the control and guiding of policy remains in the hands of the Government.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I crave your indulgence, Sir, and read what the Planning Commission report says in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: What is the quarrel, I cannot understand. This is a question of industrial policy. Unfortunately, however long hon. Members might have been here, they are trying to utilise this Question-hour for statements of policy. They must only ask questions regarding facts. As regards statement of policy, the hon. Member will catch my eye and I will give opportunity for a general discussion.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I will raise a half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: When it comes up, let me see.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) *rose—*

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister is ready to reply.

Mr. Speaker: If it is irrelevant, he need not reply.

Shri Kasliwal: In the list Category A attached to the Industrial Policy Resolution, it has been stated that shipbuilding will be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the public sector, May I know how, after this, any private parties are approaching the Government that they propose to take in hand the question of shipbuilding?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No private party has made any definite offer so far. But, I am told that they have been thinking about it. This setting up of a second shipbuilding yard will take a long time. If you will permit me, Sir, I shall clear the point raised by Shri Bimal Ghose.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection if the hon. Minister wants.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As stated, the initiative has to be taken not by the private sector but by the Government. On that point, I would like to make it clear that if any initiative will be taken, it will be taken from our side, from the Government. If any private parties want to join us, they can certainly join because we are in a tight position so far as finances are concerned and if we can get funds from the private sector, we will have no objection. But, certainly we will have full control over it. That, I wanted to make clear.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर चाहे कि वह अपने रुपये से कोई शिप बिल्डिंग यार्ड बनाये, तो इस में आप को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी के रेजोल्यूशन के हिसाब से शिप बिल्डिंग यार्ड्स को पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही रहना है, इसलिये हम उसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नहीं जाने देंगे । लेकिन अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर रुपये से कुछ हमारी मदद कर के हमारे साथ शामिल होना चाहे तो हम पूरे कंट्रोल के साथ उस में उन्हें शामिल करेंगे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि जापान, यू० के०, इटली और वेस्टर्न जर्मनी में जो शिप बिल्डिंग है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ही है, मैं इस का कारण जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान जो पालिसी अपना रहा है उस मे आप को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर का कोई आदमी उस को स्टार्ट करे ?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It has been already accepted; in the Question-hour he wants to discuss policy.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister has said that although the initiative in this respect will rest with the public sector, they are prepared to have the co-operation of the private sector. May I enquire in what respects and under what conditions such co-operation is invited or will be forthcoming?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the private sector is prepared to invest 30 per cent or 40 per cent of the money, we will have no objection. But, we will have not less than 51 per cent of the shares so that we should have the majority of the shares with us.

Bhakra Nangal Project

***850. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the effect of the cut in the allocation for the year 1958-59 to the Bhakra Nangal Project from 14·5 crores to 12 crores on the progress of the Project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the Annual Plan for 1958-59 for the Bhakra Nangal Project, taking into consideration the tempo of work on the Project, and the resources of the Central and the State Governments. No retardation of work on the Project is apprehended.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is there any cut in the original demand made by the Control Board?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not aware of any cut. On the general policy of retardation, I can assure the hon. Member that there would not be any retardation.

Railway Catering

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*851. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to maintain higher standard of public health and hygiene in the activities of the Railway Catering Department?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure no. 127.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the statement I could not get an idea of the existing machinery for testing the food served by the Railways. How many Food Inspectors or Sanitary Inspectors work under the Railways?

Mr. Speaker: For the Catering department?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes. For testing. They have laid down certain conditions......

Mr. Speaker: All right; he has put the question.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Food samples are taken and they are chemically analysed to find out whether there is any adulteration. If there is any adulteration, suitable steps are taken.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the hon. Minister is able to give how many Inspectors or Supervisors have been appointed to test the catering department's activities.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not give the exact number. I require notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Railways have their own Food testing laboratories and if so, how many?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not give off hand the number of laboratories that we have. But, we have some arrangements.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do I take it that food testing is done by the Railways themselves or in association with the State Governments or their departments?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sanitary Inspectors of State Governments are fully authorised to go and visit the Railway premises and also take samples and carry out chemical tests if they so desire.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that there is a Catering Supervisory committee of 3 to 5 members, consisting mostly of women. Does this mean that there are separate committees for each zone or only one Supervisory committee for the whole of India?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The idea is to have one for each Zone.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that the Catering Supervisory committee consists of 3 to 5 members, majority of them, ladies. May I know....

Mr. Speaker: What is the complaint against ladies?

Shri Hem Barua: That is what they have said. They have put special emphasis on the ladies. May I know the periodicity involved in the inspection operation and, at the same time, if the Members are empowered to test the food?

Mr. Speaker: What else they would do? How does it help us? Does a Sanitary Inspector drink more cups of coffee than anybody else? I do not know if we are benefited by these questions and answers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: These happen to be communication centres for diseases. We are very much concerned.

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there is any moving personnel to check up the food served by the Railway catering service in the moving trains? What is the periodicity for that inspection?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are competent railway officers and inspectors whose job it is to go and check.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But they do not know anything about food.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Individual cases should be brought to notice.

Electric Trains

*852. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of having electric trains on the Manmad Bhusawal route on Central Railway is to be taken up; and

(b) from what resources the electric power will be used for the above purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Survey and Civil Engineering Works will be started during 1958-59.

(b) Electric Power for this section will be available from Railways Power House at Kalyan and from the proposed Power House of the Bombay State Electricity Board at Bhusaval.

Shri Jadhav: May I know what amount has been sanctioned for this work?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall require notice for that, to give the specific amount.

Mr. Speaker: It must have been in the Budget.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: He can see that.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I would like to know how many years it would take to complete the work taken in hand, and what is the economy that is likely to be effected per mile on moving train, and how much time it is likely to save.

Mr. Speaker: How many questions? The hon. Minister may confine himself to one question.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: How many years is it likely to take to complete?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It will take at least three to four years.

Flying Instructors

*853. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of Flying Instructors at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli, the pilots are not being trained properly; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) & (b). There has been some temporary shortage of Flying Instructors at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli, but this has not interfered with the proper training of the pilots. Action has recently been taken for filling up the vacant post of Junior Flying Instructor. In addition, Government is examining the recommendation for a further increase in the number of Flying Instructors made by the Committee appointed to review training facilities for Civil Air Pilots.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the total number of additional flying instructors to be employed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have said, the matter is under examination, but the recommendation of the committee is for one more flying instructor.

Shri Joachim Alva: Government have drafted the services of a very capable IAS officer as the General Manager of the Indian Airlines. May I know whether this officer, in coordination with the Director of Civil Aviation, is planning the education and training of the pilots as well as the flying instructors?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Only a few days ,ago, I placed before the House the report of the committee which has gone into the whole question of training of civil air pilots.

Shri Biren Roy: Is it a fact that today we have only 30 pilot instructors who are licensed in the whole of India, that there is no provision yet even from the flying clubs to send out students who have "B" licences to be trained as pilot instructors in the CATC?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In the CATC there is provision for training three types of persons: people who start *ab initio*, people who have had about a hundred hours flying, and those who have "B" licence. This third category is now coming to an end because most of the people with "B" licences have been given a Dakota conversion. We have recently taken up the question whether a few more instructors may not be trained, if necessary even abroad.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Director of Civil Aviation keeping a sharp eye on the gliding clubs for capable pilots in the making from the gliding clubs?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are considering giving every possible encouragement to gliding clubs, but that does not arise directly out of this question.

Shri Biren Roy: If there is a shortage now as he has admitted,—I do not know, he has not yet stated whether the number of licenced pilot instructors is only 30 today in India—would you take "B" pilots trained in the flying clubs for pratter flying even at CATC so that they may be sent for assistant pilot instructor's training at the clubs themselves?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the new recommendations of the committee which has been placed in the Library of the House. There, they have suggested a completely different pattern. I can tell the hon. Member that at the moment there is shortage of only one junior flying instructor at the CATC, and on the 20th February we have already sanctioned the appointment of a new man. The man has been selected, and the shortage, if it arises at all, will arise towards the end of April, and by that time we hope to have the new man in position.

Shri Biren Roy: As I have already suggested, the methods suggested in the report were quite different from those recommended by the Master's Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making suggestions and arguing.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is proposed to give compulsory training in night flying to all the pilots recruited whether they have at present experience of night flying or not?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to the conditions of licence. A certain minimum night flying is essential.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government satisfied that all these flying instructors are up to the international standard?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have no doubt on that point that the instructors are up to the international standard.

दिल्ली में फसल का नुकसान

*८५५. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के आसपास फैली "चेपा" नामक पौदों की बीमारी के कारण कितनी फसल का नुकसान हुआ ;

(ख) कितने गांवों पर इस बीमारी का प्रभाव मुख्य रूप से पड़ा है; और

(ग) इसकी रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये ?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० प० शा० देशमुख) : (क) लगभग ५ से १० प्रतिशत ।

(ख) २० (कुल प्रभावित क्षेत्र लगभग १०८० एकड़ था)

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन की प्लान्ट प्रोटेक्शन सर्विस (Plant Protection Service) ने उन किसानों की, जो कीट नाशी औषधियों की कीमत का ५० प्रतिशत देने को तैयार थे, प्रभावित फसलों की १३५ एकड़ भूमि में अभी तक छिड़काव किया है । आवश्यक छिड़काव की मशीनें और टेक्निकल सहायता बिना कीमत के दी गई । कन्ट्रोल आपरेशन्स (Control operations) अभी चल रहे हैं । उन किसानों को जिनकी फसलों में बीमारी है, छिड़काव कराने के लिए राजी किया जा रहा है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या देश के और भागों से भी इस बीमारी की सूचना मिली है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is the only information we have.

काश्मीर मेल

***८५७. श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर मेल में तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये सोने की व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं , तो यह व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) तीसरे दर्जे में सोने का इन्तजाम सिर्फ कुछ चुनी हुई गाड़ियों में आजमाइश के तौर पर किया गया है । दो किस्म के डिब्बों की आजमाइश की जा रही है । नीचे-ऊपर तीन शायिकाओं (three-tier sleeping Birthe) का एक नया खाका भी तैयार किया गया है । इस बात का अन्दाज लगाया जा रहा है कि किस किस्म के शयन-यान (Sleeper Coach) में ज्यादा सहूलियत होगी । इसके बाद तीसरे दर्जे के ऐसे डिब्बे बनाये जायेंगे जिनमें सोने और बैठने के लिये जगह होगी और सोने की सुविधा कुछ दूसरी गाड़ियों में भी दी जायेगी ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता . दिल्ली कलकता, दिल्ली मद्रास, दिल्ली बम्बई, दिल्ली लखनऊ और अलग अलग आठ जगहों पर आपने गाड़ियों में सोने का प्रबन्ध किया है, थर्ड-क्लास में । लेकिन उत्तरी रेलवे में ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया है । क्या मैं पूछ सकती हूं कि यह कब तक होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मैंने कहा यह तजर्बे के तौर पर किया गया था । इस पर विचार किया जायेगा और जब फैसला हो जायेगा तो उत्तरी रेलवे पर भी इसको रायज किया जायगा ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Why not use this experiment in the north of Delhi also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We cannot have an experiment everywhere.

सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल : क्या कभी इन तीन बर्थ वाले डिब्बों में सोकर भी देखा है कि कैसा लगता है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां, मैंने सोकर भी देखा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह तो मर्द हैं ।

If he has had the experience. women may not have the experience.

Minor Irrigation Scheme in Tripura

*859. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration has submitted a scheme for minor irrigation in Tripura and for the working out of which the Administration has demanded Rs. 5 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the cause of delay on the part of the Government of India to accept the scheme and to sanction the amount asked for immediately?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a). The Tripura Administration will submit the detailed scheme after necessary survey and investigation during the coming summer months.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether the work has been undertaken already, and if so, whether the work will be completed before the rainy season comes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The proposal was for the coming financial year. Rupees five lakhs have been approved, and the work will be taken up next year when we communicate them the sanction, but already this year minor irrigation works are under construction.

Railway Users' Consultative Committees

*861. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that formation of new National Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Zonal and Divisional Users' Consultative Committees has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Formation of new National Railway Users' Consultative Council and Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees has not been completed.

Formation of now Divisional/Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the Southern, Central, Eastern and South Eastern Railways has been completed. On the other Railways it will be completed shortly.

Shri Assar: What is the criterion for the selection of the members of these committees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not hear.

Mr. Speaker: What are the qualifications, if any, necessary for the members to be chosen, what is the method of chosing, and everything connected with it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have laid down the method of making selections to the regional, zonal and the national consultative committees. If you so desire, I shall read out how the selections are made.

Mr. Speaker: How long is that statement?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I shall state the position briefly. We have got rules for the constitution of the various committees. The committees are formed to give representation to different interests, such as Chambers of Commerce, the State Governments, the local legislatures and the passengers' associations. These bodies send their representatives to the various committees. The General Managers, in the case of the regional committees, have power to nominate a few members to represent a special interest which has not been given representation otherwise. In the Centre, we do nominate a few members to give representation to unrepresented interests. That is broadly the constitution of these committees.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether it is a fact that the zonal committees are formed as a result of election by the divisional committees, and may I also know the proportion of representation for the Chambers of Commerce and for passengers in the divisional committees?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there is any proportion.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If you will give me half a minute, I shall give the full information.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I only wanted to know whether they are elected or not.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The composition of the zonal committee is as follows:—

"(1) One representative each of the Governments of the States served by the Railway as recommended by such Governments;

(2) One representative of the State Legislatures recommended by the State Governments;

(3) Not more than five representatives of principal Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations recognised by the State Government or Governments and having a standing of not less than five years;

(4) Two representatives to be sent by State Government or Governments, of Agricultural Associations and other bodies, not included in, or affiliated to the Chambers of Commerce etc. referred to in (3) above;

(5) One non-official representative elected from each of the Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the Central, Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastren Railways; Two non-official representatives elected from each of the Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the North-Eastern, and North Eastern Frontier and South-Eastern Railways;

(6) One representative of the Port Administration of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla in the case of Railways serving such ports;

(7) Three Members of Parliament; and

(8) Such other members as the Minister may appoint to represent interests which he considers are necessary to be represented on the Committee.".

डाक तथा तार विभाग के अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी

*८६२. **श्री लच्छी राम** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक घरों और रेलवे डाक सेवा की श्रेणी में निरीक्षकों के चुनाव में अनुसूचित जातियों के सुरक्षित अभ्यंश को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) डाकघरों तथा रेल डाक व्यवस्था के निरीक्षकों के संवर्गों (cadres) में उम्मीदवारों का चुनाव उनकी योग्यता-क्रम के अनुसार किया जाता है, परन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को योग्यता क्रम के आधार पर अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ सीधा मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ता । उनके मामलों पर गृह-मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों (instructions) के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है । आरक्षित रिक्त-स्थानों (reserved vacancies) की न भरी गयी संख्या को आगामी दो परीक्षाओं में मिला लिया जाता है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

An hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) The selection for the Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. cadres is made in the order of merit, but the Scheduled Caste candidates are not required to compete directly by merit with other candidates. Their cases are considered in accordance with the general instructions on the subject issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Reserved vacancies remaining unfilled are carried forward for two subsequent examinations.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri B. K. Gaekwad: May I know what the general instructions given by the Home Ministry are?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Comparatively a moderate standard is required so far as Scheduled Castes candidates are concerned. As I said just now, the reserved vacancies which are left unfilled are carried forward for two subsequent examinations.

श्री लच्छी राम : तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१९ दिनांक २२ अगस्त, १९५७ के उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया था कि डाक-तार निरीक्षकों में हरिजन उम्मीदवारों में से पांच प्रार्थी लिए गए थे, परन्तु जब उन की लिस्ट निकली थी, तो उस में तीन ही नाम दिए गए थे, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वे दोनों नाम क्यों रोक दिए गए ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ज्यादा फ़ैक्ट्स दे सकता हूं, लेकिन दो नाम रोके गए या नहीं, इस बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है ।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know how the posts of inspectors in the R.M.S. cadres have been filled up, whether through competitive tests or by sheer promotion?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is by competitive examination.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have Government got a definite programme by which they could recruit people from the Scheduled Castes to posts of inspectors and also superintendents and also some posts in the Postmaster-General's office from amongst capable graduates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and they are filled up by competition, the competition being not with candidates of other communities, but among themselves.

Shri B. K. Gaekwad: May I know whether it is a fact that such candidates duly qualified for the posts are invited for interview and in spite of all that they are not selected for the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such case where a candidate has qualified, that is, has come out successful in the competitive examination but has not been taken. I am not aware of any such case and if the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I will look into it.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether preference is given to the Scheduled Castes employees in the matter of promotion in the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, vacancies in the promotional posts are reserved for them, and I need not repeat what I have already said about this.

Air Freight to NEFA

***863. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total freight lifted for NEFA area by non-scheduled operators since December, 1957 so far; and

(b) what has been the total freight carried by the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Approximately 1665 tons of freight was uplifted by non-scheduled operators in the NEFA area during the period 1st December, 1957 to the 15th February, 1958.

(b) Indian Airlines Corporation commenced NEFA operations only from 1-2-1958 and approximately 468 tons of freight was lifted by the Corporation during the period 1st February to 26th February 1958.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the freight lifted by the non-scheduled operators between 1st February and 15th February?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have the figures from December up to 15th February, but I do not have the break-up of what has actually been lifted during the two weeks. But I can give the hon. Member figures in respect of what was allotted to them. In the month of February, Indamers were allotted 1000 tons, but they were not able to lift more than 400 to 500 tons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation is now operating scheduled flights in the NEFA area, may I know the reason why an almost equal amount of freight is ordered to be carried by the non-scheduled operators?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was done before the Indian Airlines Corporation had started operations. They have started from 1st February, and their original estimate was that for the first three or four months, they would not be able to lift more than 500 tons a month, but now they have revised their figures, and from 1st April, it is intended that the Indian Airlines Corporation will be lifting about a thousand tons a month.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that the non-scheduled operators who have been given licence in the very same area are getting a much higher scale of salary than our own people with the result that often pressure is brought to bear upon our own scheduled operators and they do not function in an efficient manner?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not accept the suggestion that our pilots are not functioning in an efficient manner. They are functioning very efficiently. As for the other question, that is a separate question which does not arise out of this. But I can tell the hon. Member that we have already taken it up. The question; of the regulation of the conditions of service of private operators is now under our examination.

Shri Biren Roy: Is the Indian Airlines Corporation today having sufficient planes to carry all the load in the NEFA area and the eastern region too?

Shri Humayun Kabir: After some reorganisation, and especially after June this year when a certain amount of capacity will be released, I think the Indian Airlines Corporation should be in a position to satisfy the demand.

Shri Tyagi: He should go into the Cabinet now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that certain non-scheduled operators actually take our 'planes and fly in this area in order to carry freight and passengers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Taking 'planes of the Indian Airlines Corporation?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They hire them.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of their misusing the planes of the Indian Airlines Corporation, but any private individual or company can charter a 'plane for a particular flight from the IAC, and that is the normal practice all the world over.

Sugar Exports

***864. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on the 17th February 1958 and state:

(a) what is the machinery evolved to handle the sugar exports;

(b) whether any programme has been chalked out for it; and

(c) in what way the private interests are associated with it?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The matter is till under consideration of the Government.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that surplus sugar, whatever be the quantity, would be available in our country, and the fact of lower market rates in the world, with the possibility of a crisis occurring at one time or other so far as this surplus is concerned, may I know when Government would finalise the consideration of the subject?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been stated before also that a suitable machinery would be devised. As to what form it should take is under the consideration of Government. A decision will be taken shortly.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the cost of sugar in the foreign market and what is the cost price of sugar here In India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The latest quotation of British refined sugar is £.37-8 F.A.S. while the f.o.b. price of Indian sugar works out to £.53 per ton.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that the cost price here in India is £.53 ton and outside it is £.37, how do Government hope to export sugar from India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is the practice with many countries that the industry exports sugar at a lower price than the internal price, and we are thinking of devising some such formula.

Shri Tyagi: How much subsidy will be given by Government to the sugar factories?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no idea of giving any subsidy to sugar factories.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the sugar factories wanted to export sugar outside India in the past when prices were high and Government did not give them free permits to export the surplus sugar outside, and now prices have gone down?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not a fact—that Government did not assist the factories in making exports of sugar. The Indian Sugar Mills' Association accepted a contract for export of 1,74,000 tons of sugar. Actually, they have exported 1,54,000 tons. A contract for 20,000 tons expired on account of various difficulties. We gave them every facility, and we want that the sugar mills should be assisted in the export of sugar.

Shri Heda: Pending the finalisation of the proposed machinery, will Government allow the private traders the same facilities they had been allowing or some other facilities, in the matter of exemption from cess or some other concession?

Shri A. P. Jain: In the present set of circumstances, it is impossible for any factory to export sugar. Unless a proper machinery is devised and export is financed out of internal sale, it is not possible to export any sugar.

Shri Shivananjappa: What is the exportable surplus we have, and is it under the contemplation of Government to constitute a Central Sugar pool?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is rather difficult to say what exactly is the exportable surplus we have, but, roughly speaking, I can say that it may be of the order of 2 lakh tons.

Shri Damani: What is the reason for the higher cost of production?

Is it due to higher price of sugarcane or some other reason?

Shri A. P. Jain: I think one of the major causes of the higher cost of sugar production is the guaranteed price of sugarcane.

Shri Jadhav: What is the *per capita* consumption of sugar in India?

Shri A. P. Jain: How does this question arise out of export of sugar?

Mr. Speaker: He does not want that there should be any export. If there is export, the price will go up here. It is a legitimate question; the hon. Member has the right to ask the question. He says that the internal price ought not to go up. If the hon. Minister is willing, he might answer.

Shri A. P. Jain: I require notice.

Shri Tyagi: The cost price quoted by the Ministry is £ 53 per ton. May I know if the price has been examined by the Tariff Commission or it is only the Sugar producers' Association who have given this cost price?

Shri A. P. Jain: The cost price of sugar is very carefully worked out on the basis of the price of sugarcane, the cost of manufacture and other expenses.

Shri Tyagi: Was the Tariff Commission taken into consultation?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Tariff Commission did make some recommendations. Schedules for working out cost of production have been drawn up by some expert Committees. There was Negi Committee in 1951 and then Gopal Krishnan's Committee.

Aerodrome in Kozhikode

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*865. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on 15th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether a detailed survey has since been conducted to construct a civil aerodrome at Kozhikode, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Owing to paucity of funds there has been no progress towards the establishment of an aerodrome at Kozhikode.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether a survey will be undertaken or whether it is proposed to be dropped under the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot hold out much hope, but I would also not like to drop it at this stage.

Supply of Railway Wagons

*866. **Shri Naldurgker:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Merchants' Association at Banaras recently made a representation to the Railway Board for supply of 50 wagons daily for booking foodgrains to the scarcity areas of East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon;

(c) how many wagons, loaded with foodgrains move daily from Banaras and Varanasi stations to the above scarcity areas;

(d) whether it is a fact that owing to the shortage of wagons at Banaras and Varanasi stations on the Eastern Railway sufficient foodgrains cannot be supplied to the scarcity areas;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the speedy carriage of foodgrains booked to the above area; and

(f) whether it is proposed to make arrangements for running special goods trains to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No; not direct. But an attached extract from the Statesman dated 17-2-58 has been seen only recently. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 128.]

(b) The position has been examined.

(c) An average of a little over 3 wagons daily during January and February 1958 (up to 21-2-1958).

(d) No.

(e) Large quantities of imported foodgrains have been moving to these areas on programmes drawn up by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Besides this, every possible assistance is being given to foodgrains movements on North Eastern Railway both on Government and Trade account.

(f) This is not necessary in view of answer to part (e).

Shri Naldurgker: May I know how much quantity of foodgrains has been booked from Varanasi and Banaras stations to the scarcity areas of Bihar?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not give the exact quantity that has been booked from all over India to the place. But if he wants to know the quantity booked from Banaras Cantt and Varanasi, it was 167 wagons during the month of January and up-to 21st February.

Shortage of Railway Wagons

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*867 { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported in press 80 thousand maunds of sugarcane is fast drying up in the yards of Bilthara Road and Kidihdapur railway stations in Banaras district for want of railway wagons; and

(b) if not, what is the actual position at these Stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No; on 24-2-58 there was no cane lying at Bilthara Road and only 22 wagon loads of cane were lying at Kidihdapur.

(b) During the period from 12-2-58 to 24-2-58, 99 wagons were loaded with sugar-cane at Bilthara Road and 76 at Kidihdapur. From 25-2-58, to 3-3-58, 66 and 105 wagons were loaded at these two stations respectively.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know what steps are being taken to increase the number of wagons at those places?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is no necessity for increasing the number of wagons. If there is any necessity, of course the sugarcane will be cleared. Certain accumulation took place because pilot trains did not run on a number of days, but the defect has been remedied, and cane is flowing smoothly to the mills.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the difficulty in getting sufficient number of wagons for transport of sugarcane during the crushing season, may I know whether any proposal is under consideration for manufacturing more wagons in co-operation with the sugar mill owners so that sugar mills will not have any difficulty in getting supply of sugarcane?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not agree with the presumption at all, because I find that for these two stations we have been supplying every day the number of wagons required by the trade. It was only on four days consequtively that due to congestion Bhatni yard wagons were not supplied. But a larger number of wagons were supplied on the following day. There was no case made that there was shortage of wagons.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: I want to know not only about that particular station but all the stations wherefrom sugarcane is supplied.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Nothing has come to our notice to say that there has been any large accumulation of sugarcane that has not been moved by the railways.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Merchant Marine

***839. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of Pakistani Nationals serving at present with the Indian Merchant Marine?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 129].

Merchant Marine Ships

***840. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether any long term agreement has been entered into on deferred payment arrangements with any foreign country for the supply of Merchant Marine ships to meet India's requirement for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The only arrangements of this type so far made are with Japan. A part of the Yen credit which the Japanese Government have recently agreed to provide to us would be available for acquisition of ships on deferred payment basis.

Hoarding of Rice

***843. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of the States which have taken steps to check the hoarding of rice-stocks affecting its price; and

(b) the names of the States where the price of rice is fixed and the dealers lincensed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Eleven States and one Union Territory *viz.* States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi have taken steps to check the hoarding of rice.

(b) Maximum control prices at which rice and paddy in quantities exceeding 10 maunds can be sold have been fixed in Andhra, Assam, Punjab and West Bengal. Orders about the licencing of dealers have been issued by the States of Assam, Madras Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal.

Flood Control Schemes in West Bengal

***846. Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has proposed to undertake Flood Control Schemes at Ramshai, Pannighata Bazar in Darjeeling District, Halapakri in Jalpaiguri District and at Sahapur in Malda District;

(b) whether the Government of India has been approached by the State Government for loan or other assistance in this regard;

(c) if so, the extent of such loan or other assistance sanctioned; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No.

भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा संस्था

८४७ श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा संस्था में कृषि की स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था तथा देश के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये अमरीका के

राकफेलर फाउन्डेशन से जो समझौता हुआ था उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबंध संख्या १३१].

Fruit Production

*849. **Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government of India in stepping up production and export of fruits and fruit-products; and

(b) if so, the improvements achieved thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and. Yes. A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 132].

Rural Postal Facilities in Tripura

*854. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Postal Dak is delivered to village people of Tripura only on market days *i.e.* once a week; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to deliver Dak in rural areas of Tripura daily?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Out of 1,275 villages in Tripura, 413 are at present served daily, 650 tri-weekly, 10 twice a week and 202 weekly.

(b) To improve frequency of deliveries in villages which are not served daily at present, it is proposed to open about 42 post offices and to employ about 42 additional extra departmental delivery agents during the next 3 years.

Buckingham Canal

*856. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 717 on the 3rd December, 1957 and state:

(a) who has been entrusted with the detailed traffic survey of Buckingham Canal; and

(b) when the report of that survey is likely to be received by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Shri T. K. Sundara Rajan, a retired officer of the Southern Railway, has been entrusted with the traffic survey of the Buckingham Canal.

(b) The report is likely to be received by July.

Agriculturists' Tours

*858. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1158 on the 26th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since formulated the programme under which peasants and agriculturists' would be able to tour the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The proposal has not been pursued further due to practical difficulties for implementation and in pursuance of economy measures.

Rice Production in Andhra

***860. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether extra grants and technical assistance have been made available to Andhra Pradesh to step up rice production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Starvation Deaths in Hazaribagh District, Bihar

***868. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons died of starvation, as reported in newspapers of 23rd February, 1958 in the Chapra sub-division of Hazaribagh District, Bihar; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve situation in the scarcity areas?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ford Foundation

***869. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds made available by the Ford Foundation of America in 1957 and their future commitments for running the Social Education Organiser's Training and Development Officers' Training Scheme; and

(b) how much allocation has been utilised out of it so far?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The amounts made available by Ford Foundation in 1957 for Social Education Organisers' Training Centres and Development Officers' Training Centres are Rs. 7,10,000 and Rs. 1,08,566 respectively. The future commitment for Social Education Organisers' Training Centres is Rs. 3,77,500. There is however no commitment for Development Officers' Training Centres.

(b) The figures of the amount spent out of the allotment will become available only after the close of the accounts for the financial year 1957-58.

Medical College at Ranchi

***871. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the new Medical College at Ranchi is likely to be started; and

(b) the Central aid given to the above?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Some of the buildings for the Ranchi Medical College are expected to be completed by July, 1959 for starting the 1st year class. At present students admitted to this College are receiving training at the Patna Medical College and the Darbhanga Medical College.

(b) Rs. 15 lakhs during 1956-57.

Nagarjunasagar Dam

***872. Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2437 on the 22nd of May, 1956 and state the action taken on the recommendations made by the Foreign Expert (Engineer) Mr. Slocum in regard to the designs and construction of Nagarjunasagar Dam?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): The action taken on the recommendations made by Mr. Slocum is as follows:—

(i) The lay-out of the construction plant was drawn up on the basis that the dam would be constructed mainly in stone masonry.

(ii) An appreciable amount of equipment has been obtained from other projects. If items of equipment that may be required in future are not found from surpluses on other projects attempts will be made to procure them through one of the Aid programmes.

(iii) Mr. Slocum's recommendation that the dam should be constructed in concrete was examined by a Special Committee of experienced engineers who recommended that the dam be built in stone masonry, barring portions in the deep section where stresses would exceed 20 tons per sq. foot. In these sections concrete should be used.

Irrigated Areas in States

***873. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been heavy short-fall in irrigated areas in different States in 1956-57 and 1957-58 under multi-purpose large and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to remove those causes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) There has been a short-fall in irrigated areas in 1956-57 in Kerala State and Uttar Pradesh and a short-fall has been reported in Uttar Pradesh in 1957-58. Information from other states is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) (i) **Kerala:** The branch channels and Distributory systems in Kerala could not be completed on account of the delay in land acquisition.

(ii) **Uttar Pradesh:** Due to heavy rainfall, the demand for irrigation was slack and, moreover, most of the Projects were completed either in the last year of the First Plan or first year of the Second Plan.

(c) **Kerala:** Vigorous steps are being taken by the State Government to bring as much area as possible under irrigation—

(a) by instruction and assisting cultivators to convert their lands into paddy growing fields and

(b) by providing cuts in channels to ensure that the paddy receive irrigation water in time.

Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

***874. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the major and minor irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh are held up on account of lack of supply of steel and iron; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to relieve the scarcity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. 1302 tons of imported steel have recently been made available for these projects against their urgent requirements of 2390 tons.

Cotton Production in Tripura

***875. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any specific scheme for Tripura to develop cotton production during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what the scheme is; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to explore the possibilities of developing cotton production?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the advice of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the State Government of Tripura has formulated a scheme for developing 'Comilla' cotton and the scheme is under the examination of the Committee.

Electricity Rates in Delhi

***876. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which electricity is sold to the citizens of Delhi;

(b) whether the rate is high as compared to the rates charged in Punjab towns; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the rates in the near future?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Copies of the current schedules of rates of supply to various classes of consumers of the Delhi State Electricity Board, are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 133]

(b) Yes, Sir, in the case of medium and large power consumers only. The rate for lighting and fans in Delhi, however, is lower than that charged in the Punjab; there is practically no difference in the rates for small power consumers charged at the two places.

(c) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the fixation of the rates of supply is entirely the concern of the Delhi State Electricity Board and the Central Government is not required to be consulted in the matter.

Seizure of Rice in Tripura

***877. Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th February, 1958 when the peasants were coming with their rice with a view to sell the same in the Sonamurah Market in Tripura, some of the employees of Tripura Administration seized and purchased all the rice at the rate of Rs. 13-16 per maund;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such cornering by employees of the Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Looting Incident on Central Railway

***878. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an attempt to loot a parcel train near Diva (Bombay) on the Central Railway on the 20th February, 1958;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there was open fire by Police on looters of the train;

(c) whether it is a fact that similar incidents are happening on that station and nearby; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop the recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). There were two previous incidents—one in August and one in December, 1957.

Parcel trains and important Goods trains carrying valuable goods are escorted by 2 armed constables of the Government Railway Police and 2 unarmed Sainiks of the Railway Protection Force between Kurla and Kalyan and the Government Railway Police have also been posted at Diva and Dombivali stations. In addition they have been deputed for patrolling the track between Diva and Dombivali stations the two vulnerable points of the area. The Railway Police had opened fire on all the three occasions.

ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सड़कें

***८७६.** { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री सं० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री १ सितम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण व पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सड़कों की समस्याओं के अध्ययन के सिलसिले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उस जांच क परिणामस्वरूप उन क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण कार्य को और तीव्र गति से करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी १९५७ मे केवल देहाती सड़कों से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक विशेष अफसर नियुक्त किया गया था। हाल ही में उसकी रिपोर्ट मिली है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। देहाती और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने की जिम्मेवारी मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों की है। रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही एंव उचित व्यवस्था के लिये भेज दी जायेंगी। और इस समबन्ध में उनसे आवश्यक परामर्श भी किया जावेगा।

Fertilizers

***880. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that hemp roots and stalks can be utilised as good fertilizers for several crops?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

Yes; Roots and stalks of Sunnhemp plants are useful for fertilizing the soils.

Merchant Navy Rating School, Cochin

***881. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 25th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to open a Merchant Navy Rating School at Cochin has since been examined; and

(b) if so, what would be the training capacity of the proposed school?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The proposal is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Hospital at Nagarjunasagar Project

***882. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 345 on the 20th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the beds in the Left Bank Hospital have been increased to meet the needs of workers on both the banks; and

(b) if so, the number increased and the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Consequent on the decision of the

Nagarjunasagar Control Board to drop the proposal for the construction of a hospital on the Right Bank, the number of beds in the Left Bank hospital will be increased from 40 to 50 with provision for additional beds upto 80. The cost of the additional ten beds to be provided is not readily available.

वैस्टर्न शिपिंग कारपोरेशन

११२७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वस्टर्न शिपिंग कारपोरेशन में इस समय कितने विदेशी कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) इन्हें कुल कितना तन तथा भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) इन स्थानों के लिये भारतीय कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) वैस्टर्न शिपिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड में कोई भी विदेशी नियुक्त नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता

P. and T. Office, Kotah

1128. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is shortage of accommodation in the Post and Telegraph Office at Kotah (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide or construct another building?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposal for construction of a departmental building is contemplated.

उत्तर प्रदेश में घनी खेती

११२९. श्री सरजू पांडे : [क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) घनी खेती के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धन-राशि दी गई थी ;

(ख) इसी काम के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी धव-राशि दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से इस कार्य के लिये और अधिक रुपये की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि की ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) २०३८.०७ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) १६३४.८८ लाख रुपये ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) ४० लाख रुपये ।

Supply of Fertilizers to Himachal Pradesh

1130. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of fertilizers supplied by the Central Government to Himachal Pradesh during 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A quantity of 200 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia has been supplied to Himachal Pradesh Administration during 1957-58 upto 28th February, 1958.

Railway Protection Forces

1131. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the strength of the Railway Protection Forces of the Central and Western Railways on the 30th December, 1957 separately;

(b) the number of Chief Security Officers, Assistant Security Officers, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors of any other ranks from the Railway Protection Force; and

(c) the total expenditure involved for maintaining the above Protection Forces from the 1st April, 1957 upto the 30th December, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 134].

Railway Police Protection Force

1132. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions conducted for crimes of thefts and pilferages by the Railway Protection Force on the Central and Western Railways upto the 30th December, 1957; and

(b) the number of prosecutions conducted for crimes of thefts and pilferages by the Railway Police on the Central and Western Railways upto the end of December, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Railway Protection Force do not conduct prosecutions as they are not vested with such powers.

(b) Central Railway	1985
Western Railway	299.

Bridges over rivers in Andhra

1133. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given to Andhra Pradesh Government for the construction of bridges over rivers in the First Plan period?

(b) the names of bridges completed in the First Plan period;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Central Government for aid for the construction of bridges over the rivers during the Second Plan period;

(d) if so, the names of the rivers where bridges have been proposed for construction; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 8·81 lakhs for bridges on roads other than National Highways.

(b) None completed during the first plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 135].

(e) Out of the nine schemes mentioned in the attached statement, three schemes (items 1—3) have already been sanctioned. The remaining six schemes (items 4—9) are under consideration.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

1134. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how far the amounts allotted to Andhra Pradesh for implementing rural water supply schemes during the First Plan period and the Second Plan period have been utilised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Government of Andhra Pradesh have utilised Rs. 20.635 lakhs and Rs. 16.88 lakhs during the First and Second Plan periods (upto 31-1-58) against which the amounts allotted by the Central Government were Rs. 13.25 lakhs and Rs. 29.39 lakhs respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नदियों पर पुल

११३५. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नदियों पर पुल बनाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धन राशि दी गई ;

(ख) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य में कितने पुल बनाये गये ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में नदियों पर पुल बनाने के लिये कुछ धन-राशि मांगी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी : और

(ङ) किन -किन नदियों पर पुल बनाये जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजपथों को छोड़कर सड़कों पर सोलह पुलों के निर्माण के लिए लगभग १४ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई भी पुल पूरा नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) ०.५३ करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में जो विचाराधीन हैं और ५.०० करोड़ पए बिना सूद ऋण के रूप में जो मन्जूर नहीं हो सके हैं ।

(ङ) अपेक्षित सूचना के विषय में एक विवरण साथ लगा दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३६]**

Preservation of Wild Life

1136. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Parks and Sanctuaries there are in India for the preservation of wild life; and

(b) their names State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Over 78.

(b) A list is appended. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 137].

Posts and Telegraphs Department

1137. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Posts and Telegraphs department; and

(b) whether the present percentage of these Castes is less than the fixed one?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The percentages of reservation prescribed by Government for recruitment to the Central Government posts filled on an all-India, local and regional basis, are applicable to the P & T Department also. The reservation is applicable to direct recruitment and to promotions made through departmental competitive examinations. Information in respect of 1956 and upto 31st August 1957 has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1340 answered on the 6th September, 1957.

Telephone Connections in Rajasthan

1138. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections received at Bikaner from the districts of Churu and Ganganagar of the Bikaner Division (Rajasthan) during the years 1954—57;

(b) the number of connections given during the said period; and

(c) when the present Telephone Exchange is likely to be shifted to the new building constructed for the purpose at Bikaner?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Churu 98, Sriganganagar 342.

(b) Churu 85, Sriganganagar 177.

(c) Likely to be shifted in July this year.

Irugur Train Halt

1139. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on the 26th August, 1957 and state the progress of work so far made in providing a contractor-operated Halt at Irugur between Sulur and Singanallur on the Jalarpet Mangalore Section, Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The work in connection with the provision of a contractor-operated halt at Irugur is expected to be completed by the end of October, this year after which the station will be opened for traffic.

Superannuated Class III & IV Employees

1140. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Mohammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III and IV employees superannuated during the period from 1950 to the 1st January, 1958 in the Ministry of Transport and Communications; and

(b) the number of persons employed or promoted against those vacancies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a)

Class III	1
Class IV	6

(b)

Class III	1
Class IV	6

Development of Fisheries in Bombay

1141. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been sanctioned to the Bombay Government for the development of fisheries during the year 1957-58; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 8.966 lakhs.

Family Planning Centres in Bombay State

1142. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 804 on the 28th November, 1957, and state the number of family planning Centres established in the Bombay State so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 25 Urban and 44 Rural Family Planning Centres have so far been established in Bombay State as detailed below:—

	Number of Family Planning Centres opened.	
	Urban.	Rural.
State Government . .	2	39
Local Bodies . .	5	..
Voluntary Organisations .	18	5
TOTAL . . .	25	44

Telephone Directories

1143. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone Directories will be published in regional languages also; and

(b) if so, the time by which this will be done?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Gradual action is being taken in this regard and wherever there is sufficient demand for Directories in Regional Language attempts will be made to have such Directories.

(b) Ahmedabad Directory is already being issued in Gujarati. Orders to print Patna and Jaipur Directories in Hindi have been issued. The demand for regional language Directories in other places are being ascertained and each case will be examined on its merit.

Anti-Malaria Scheme

1144. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total amount spent so far on the anti-malaria measures undertaken during 1957-58, State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Cooperative Farming in Punjab

1145. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any co-operative farming experiment has been undertaken in the Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the number of such farms functioning during 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government proposed to set up 70 Cooperative Farming Societies during 1957-58 but the progress has not yet been reported as the current year is not over.

यमुना पर रेलवे का पुल

११४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री राम कृष्ण :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री ११ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : दिल्ली में हुमायू के मकबरे और शाहदरा के मध्य यमुना नदी पर रेल का एक और पुल बनाने का जो प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था उसके सिलसिले में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : प्रस्ताविक तुग़लकाबाद-साहिबाबाद लाइन का अन्तिम स्थान-निर्धारण सर्वे (Final Location Survey) हो रहा है । अप्रैल, १९५८ के अन्त तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है । अभी केवल इसी योजना के लिये ज़मीन लेने की मंज़ूरी दी गयी है । जिस जगह पुल बनाया जायेगा वहां नदी-तल में बोरिंग की जा चुकी है । जगह की उपयुक्तता और पुल के जल-मार्ग के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल और शक्ति कमीशन के पूना अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने नमूने बनाकर परीक्षण (model experiments) किये हैं । अनुसंधान केन्द्र की रिपोर्टज अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

Survey of Nutrition Deficiency among Children

1147. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special study or survey has been made at the instance of the Government of India regarding the increased susceptibility of children with Nutritive failure to infectious diseases or infestations of worms; and

(b) if so, the results revealed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has undertaken a special study to elucidate the relationship between malnutrition on the one hand and infections and worm infestations on the other. The study has been made at the Council's Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.

(b) It was observed that there was a close association between malnutrition in children and the prevalence of infections and infestations. There is some evidence to show that the incidence of protein malnutrition is comparatively high during the season when incidence of intestinal disorders is also high. It was also shown that the presence of round worms in the intestinal tract of children interfered with the proper digestion and assimilation of proteins thus producing protein deficiency.

Rural Credit Survey Committee

1148. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether relief and guarantee funds as recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee for writing off irrecoverable arrears, has been created in Orissa; and

(b) the total amount of irrecoverable rural credit which has been considered to be written off by the Rural Credit Survey, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Rural Credit Survey Committee did not work out this figure.

Railway Earnings

1149. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings of Railways during each of the months from the 1st October, 1957 to the end of January, 1958, as compared to the corresponding period durng the year 1956-57; and

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a).

(Figures in Lakhs) .

	1956-57	1957-58	Variations
October	27,76	30.85	3,09
November	28,43	30.54	2,11
December	30,13	32,04	1,91
January	29,49	33.22	3.73
TOTAL	115,81	126.65	10,84

(b) the increase is partly due to increase in traffic and partly due to the enhancement from 6¼% to 12½% of the supplementary charge on goods and parcel traffic with effect from 1-7-57.

Community Projects and N.E.S. in Jammu and Kashmir

1150. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state the total amount given to the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1957-58, under the following heads:—

(i) The Community Projects; and

(ii) The National Extension Service?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey):

	Loan	Grant	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Community Development	2·0 lakhs.	0·80 lakh.	Upto 11-3-58.
N.E.S. .	6·59 lakhs.	15·50 lakhs.	
TOTAL	8·59	16·30	

Central Aid to Kashmir

1151. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total amount of aid given to Jammu and Kashmir State during 1957-58, under the following heads:—

(i) Roads Development;

(ii) Tunnels;

(iii) Bridges;

(iv) Repairs Clearing Snow and Passes from the Roads; and

(v) Officers' Quarters and Coolies huts?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(i), (ii), (iii) and (v) Rs. 115 lakhs Figures for Tunnels, Bridges, Officer's quarters & Coolies huts are included in this amount and cannot be separated without disproportionate labour.

(iv) No grant as aid is given for the repairs, clearing snow and Passes to Jammu and Kashmir State.

Deluxe-Trains

1152, **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of de-luxe trains services started during 1957;

(b) the total passenger capacity of these trains;

(c) the average expenditure per day which these services entail; and

(d) the average income per day accruing therefrom?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One, between New Delhi and Madras from 9-2-57.

(b) From 9-2-57 to 1-2-58.

20 berths in Air-conditioned class and 240 seats in III class Air-conditioned.

From 3-2-58.

20 berths in Air-conditioned class, 160 seats in III class Air-conditioned and 240 III class seats.

(c) The expenditure for individual trips or for individual trains is not ascertainable.

(d) Rs. 5250 (approximately).

Shipping

1153. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many Indian ships were utilised by the Government of India for import of foodgrains and Government cargoes during the years 1957 and 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): It is understood that 70 Indian owned ships were utilised during 1957 and 14 in the first two months of 1958. Some of these ships performed more than one voyage.

Railway Accident

1154. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-two wagons of goods train No. 910

(North-Eastern Frontier Railway) were derailed between Lamaskhang and Lanka stations on Lumding and Pandu section on the 16th January, 1958; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At about 22.53 hours on 16th January, 1958 while No. 910 Down Goods train was on run, 22 vehicles which were 32nd to 53rd from the Engine derailed between Lamaskhang and Lanka stations of the North East Frontier Railway. There were no casualties.

(b) The cause is under investigation.

Western Railway Goods Yard

1155. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many letters and representations were sent to Railway Authorities about complaints and difficulties of Agents, Mukadams and coolies of the Carnac Bridge (Bombay) Western Railway goods yard through their organisations; and

b) if so, whether it is a fact that not a single letter or representation was acknowledged or answered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Three representations were received, one in 1956 by the Western Railway and the other two on 25-11-57 and 10-2-58 by the Railway Board.

(b) No. The representation received in 1956 had been replied to by the Western Railway. The other two representations have been sent to the Western Railway for examination and reply. The party had also been advised that this had been done in the case of the second representation.

N. E. S. and C. D. Blocks

1156. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gramdan areas in the country are given top priority in the matter of starting National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks;

(b) if so, whether all the Gramdan areas are covered by the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks during the year 1958-59; and

(c) the number of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks existing in the Gramdan areas at present?

The Minister for Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Actual location of Blocks is decided by the State Governments taking various factors into consideration. Instructions have been issued to the States to give preference to Gramdan areas at the time of opening new Blocks.

(b) States are expected to do so to the extent possible.

(c) The information is not available at present.

Grow More Food Schemes in U. P.

1157. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 crores 70 lakhs to the U. P. Government in the last month for Grow More Food Schemes;

(b) for what different purposes the loan has been granted; and

(c) the total Central assistance in the form of short or long term loans and grants to U. P. Government from the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan up-to-date for the various schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). Yes, Sir, a short term loan of Rs. 270.00 lakhs has been sanctioned in January, 1958.

(b) The loan has been sanctioned for the purchase and distribution of improved cereals seeds and fertilizers.

(c) The following total Central assistance has been given in the form of Short or long term loans and grants to the Government of Uttar Pradesh so far from the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan:

Grant	Long Term Loan	Short Term Loans
Rs. 109·35 lakhs	Rs. 470·09 lakhs	Rs. 575·97 lakhs.

Sugar Mills in U. P.

1158. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total liabilities of the sugar mills that Government have taken under its direct control in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the arrangements that Government have made to run these sugar-mills and to ensure the regular payment of cane prices to the cane growers with the names of the persons in charge thereof and their remunera-138].

(c) the facilities that Government gives to these mills in preference to other sugar mills in sale and movement of sugar produced by them; and

(d) the comparative sugar sale prices of Sisva, Khada (under control) and Chhitauni Sugar Mills?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The total liabilities of three sugar factories of U. P. under Government control are as under:—

Doiwala—Nil.

Mohiuddinpur— About Rs. 3 lakhs on account of assessed income tax and about Rs. 15 lakhs on account of unassessed income tax.

Khada— About Rs. 23 lakhs.

(b) The above named factories are at present under the charge of Shri K. P. Jain, Director (Sugar Technical) in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. This Officer draws an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem from the Mohiuddinpur factory only.

The Doiwala and Mohiuddinpur factories have banking arrangements and are able to pay sugarcane price regularly by raising money against pledge of sugar stocks with banks. In case of Khada factory, however, it has not been possible to make any banking arrangement due to heavy liabilities. It can, therefore, pay the price of cane only after sugar is sold and despatched. A sufficient quantity of sugar has been sold to clear the arrears of cane price which had accumulated during January and February. Payments to liquidate arrears are being made from day to day as sugar in question is despatched. Sales of sugar are being continued to ensure regular payments in future.

(c) None in case of Doiwala and Mohiuddinpur. In case of Khada factory, sugar produced is released weekly for free sale to enable payment of cane price and wages of workers. Assistance is also given in movement of sugar as and when necessary.

(d) A statement showing weekly average sale prices of Sisva, Khada and Chhitauni factories is enclosed. [*See* Appendix IV annexure No. 138].

"स्वस्थ हिन्द"

११५६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय "स्वस्थ हिन्द" की कितनी प्रनियां प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) कितनी प्रतियां निःशुल्क वितरित की जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह पत्रिका हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में इस दिशा में कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). ३,००० प्रतियां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Freeze Drying Machines

1160. Shri P. B. Banerji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number, year and productive capacity of the Freeze Drying Machines installed at (i) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly, (ii) Kasauli, and (iii) Biological Product Centre, Lucknow;

(b) the number, service condition, scales of pay or remunerations and the dates of appointment of the officers and the other staff with their qualifications engaged exclusively for the maintenance of the machines at each place; and

(c) annual expenditure incurred on the imported parts of the machines in question as well as imported ampouls at each place and the names of the Companies from whom these purchases were made?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A statement is appended. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 139].

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar etc.

1161. Shri P. B. Banerji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture be** pleased to state:

(a) the value of products produced during the last two years in (i) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, and (ii) Biological Product Centre, Lucknow; and

(b) the cost of materials used during last two years in the manfacture of these products and total value of products sold during the period in India and abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Gandak Project

1162. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1691 on the 16th December, 1957 and state whether there has been any further progress regarding the Gandak Project since the last reply?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): It will take some more time for the scrutiny of the Gandak Project report to be completed. Negotiations are still under way with the Government of Nepal regarding the execution of the project.

Retired Railway Employees

1163. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the names of the retired Railway officers getting more than Rs. 2000 p.m. now in the employment of private enterprises?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Presumably the Honourable Member refers to private firms in India. Under the extant rules, *pensionable* Railway servants are required to obtain permission for taking up employment within two years of retirement. No application was received from any retired pensionable officer for permission to accept employment in private enterprises during the past 2 years. *Non-*

pensionable railway servants do not require any permission before accepting any employment after retirement.

Loss of Railway Documents

1164. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many notices in newspapers about loss of many important papers such as Excess Fare Receipts, Parcel Way Bills and Railway Receipts of the Railway Department;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps against those responsible for such losses;

(c) if so, what are they; and

(d) whether Government have made any attempt to stop such happenings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Suitable disciplinary action depending on the circumstances of each case.

(d) Standing instructions already exist for the safe custody of such Railway documents. These are also enforced by periodical inspections.

हिमाचल वेश में पंचायत घर

११६५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष १९५७–५८ में पंचायतों द्वारा कितने पंचायत घर बनाये गये ; और

(ख) उनके निर्माण के लिये सरकार ने कितना धन दिया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा ५० प्रतिशत अनुदान एवं पंचायतों द्वारा रुपये-पैसे, सामान तथा श्रम के रूप में ५० प्रतिशत अंशदान के आधार पर २० पंचायत घरों के निर्माण के लिए १९५७–५८ में १,००,००० रुपये रखे गये थे । लेकिन योजना की स्वीकृति में विलम्ब होने के कारण, चालू वितीय वर्ष में कोई निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जा सका । १९५८–५९ में इन पंचायत घरों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किये जाने का विचार है ।

हिमाचल प्रवेश में पंचायतें

११६६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५७–५८ में सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश की पंचायतों को कितनी धन-राशि दी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है जो मिलने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Cooperative Movement in Punjab

1167. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Punjab Government have submitted the report of progress of the working of the Co-operative movement in Punjab State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): "Cooperation" being a State subject, the State Governments including the Punjab Government are not required to submit reports on the progress of the working of the Cooperative Movement to the Central Government. Annual reports on the working of Cooperative Socieities and Departments are, however, issued by the State Governments for the Cooperative year ending 30th June. A copy of such a report for the Cooperative year ending 30th June, 1957, has been received from the Punjab Government.

Sugar Mills in Deoria and Gorakhpur

1168. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cane prices due from the Sugar Mills of Deoria and Gorakhpur; **and**

(b) the steps Government has taken or propose to take to see that these arrears are reaslised and in future are paid regularly?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There are no arears in respect of past years. The position with regard to the current season, as on 15th February, 1958, was as follows:—

Name of Factory	Total price for cane purchased upto 15-2-58	Amount paid upto 15-2-1958	Balance outstanding
	(Lakh Rs.)	(Lakh Rs.)	(Lakh Rs.)
Pipraich	22·91	18·49	4·42
Ghughli	23·83	16·99	6·84
Siswabazar	18·97	14·74	4·23
Pharenda	26·28	22·92	3·46
Purtabpore	21·99	15·39	6·60
Baitalpore	23·99	16·30	7·69
Guaribazar	22·40	19·13	3·27
Deoria	23·63	17·94	5·69
Captainganj	29·23	23·59	5·64
Khadda	16·56	8·50	8·06
Chhitauni	22·51	16·60	5·91
Lakshmiganj	20·07	14·30	5·77
Ramkola (M.K.)	22·90	19·31	3·59
Ramkola (P)	36·27	25·40	10·87
Padrauna	26·57	21·27	5·30
Kathkuiyan	18·06	13·52	4·54
Seorahi	28·14	26·18	1·96
Bhatni	11·59	8·45	3·14
Sardarnagar	57·37	41·02	16·35

(b) Under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, sugar factories are required to make payments for cane within 14 days from the date of delivery of cane. In case of undue delay in payment necesary action is taken by the State Government to ensure liquidation of the arrears.

Soil Conservations in Andhra

1169. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for soil conservations in Andhra Pradesh for the current **year;**

(b) the names of the schemes sanctioned; and

(c) the amount already spent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Rs. 19·81 lakhs.

(b) 1. Scheme for Soil Conservation Research Centres, Sahibnagar, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Scheme for Extension of Casurarina Plantations.

3. Soil Conservation Scheme for Machkund Basin.

4. Soil Conservation in Rayachoti Pendurthi area of Visakhapatnam.

5. Contour Bunding in Telengana Area.
6. Pilot Demonstration Scheme for Araku Valley.
7. Scheme for Red Soil Area in Kurnool, Anantapur District.
8. Scheme for anti-erosion and afforestation works in dry eroded lands in Telangana Regions.
9. Black Soil extension scheme in Kurnool and Anantapur District.

(c) Rs. 3·12 lakhs upto 31-12-1957 as reported by the State Government.

Warehouses in Andhra

1170. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** pleased to state:

(a) the places selected in Andhra Pradesh for the construction of warehouses; and

(b) the estimated cost of each?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has tentatively selected the following places for starting warehouses in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1958-59:—

1. Warrangal.
2. Guntur.
3. Rajahmundry or Tadepalligudem.

(b) The estimated cost including value of site and ancillary buildings of a warehouse of 5000 tons capacity, would be about Rs. 5 lakhs each.

Imported Foodgrains

1171. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the value of the imported foodgrains from foreign countries in India since the 31st January, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The value of foodgrains imported on Government account inclusive of freight, since the 31st January upto the end of February, 1958 is about Rupees 741 lakhs.

दरबली रेलवे स्टेशन

११७२. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पूर्वी रेलवे के दिलदार नगर और जमानिया रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच दरवली गांव में एक स्टेशन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जिला गाजीपुर के निवासियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये इस जगह हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने का फैसला किया गया है जिसका संचालन ठेकेदार द्वारा किया जायेगा । इस फैसले को अमल में लाने के लिये पूर्व-रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ।

Sanctuaries

1173. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) names of places where sanctuaries are to be set up during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government of India are to share the expenditure in this connection; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) According to available information, during the Second Five Year Plan the States concerned propose to set up the following new Game or Wild Life sanctuaries:—

State	Sanctuaries
1. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Shivpuri National Park. (ii) Amarkantak Game Sanctuary.
2. Bombay	(i) Radhanagari Game Sanctuary. (ii) Dandeli Game Sanctuary. (iii) Taroba National Park.
3. Kerala	(i) Peechi Game Sanctuary.
4. Andhra Pradesh .	(i) Sri Venkataswara Game Sanctuary.
5. Rajasthan	(i) Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary. (ii) Ramsagar (Dholpur) Game Sanctuary. (iii) Ban Vihar Game Sanctuary.
6. Orissa .	(i) Similipal National Park.
7. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Malan Sanctuary. (ii) Chandraprabha Sanctuary.
8. Punjab .	It is proposed to set up 3 or more game sanctuaries at suitable places.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Under the Second Five Year Plan there is a provision of Rs. 135 lakhs for schemes for the preservation of Wild Life, including development of National Parks, Game sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens. In accordance with the pattern of financial assistance the Government of India subsidises the schemes to the extent of 50% of the non-recurring expenditure only.

Bridges on National Highway No. 10

1174. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges on the Delhi Fazilka National Highway No. 10 that are undergoing major repair or are being built at present;

(b) the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred during the current financial year; and

(c) the progress of repair work so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No bridge on the Delhi Fazilka National Highway No. 10 is undergoing major repair or being built at present;

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Line to Dandakaranya

1175. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line in the Dandakaranya area?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There is no such proposal in the Second Five Year Plan.

Supply of Fish in Tripura

1176. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the daily average requirements of fish, need of fishes of the people of Tripura and the average daily supply of fish reaching Tripura both from inside and outside Tripura;

(b) whether the fishing at Rudra Sagar in Sonamurah Division and supply of fish from that Sagar to parts of Tripura including Agartala, are still continuing;

(c) if so, what is the quantity available daily and the quantity supplied daily for the people of Agartala Town; and

(d) what are the parts of Tripura where fish is available and what is the quantity available everyday and to what parts of Tripura the fish is supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The daily average requirements are about 250 maunds, out of which 60 maunds are supplied daily from outside. Figures regarding internal supplies are not available.

(b) Yes.

(c) The daily average quantity available is six maunds, out of which 1·5 maunds is supplied to Agartala.

(d) Fish is available in most of the parts of Tripura but figures regarding daily supply to different parts are not available.

रेलवे वायरलेस ग्रापरेटर

११७७. **श्री रामजी वर्मा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के प्रत्येक जोन में १ जनवरी, १९५८ को कुल कितने वायरलेस ग्रापरेटर काम कर रहे थे ; ग्रौर

(ख) वायरलेस ग्रापरेटरों का वर्तमान वेतन-क्रम ग्रौर उनकी वेतन वृद्धि का क्रम क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) :

(क)

रेलवे	तादाद
मध्य	७६
पूर्व	६४
पूर्वोत्तर	६६
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	३०
उत्तर	६६
दक्षिण	१०६
दक्षिण-पूर्व	६८
पश्चिम	८०

(ख) ८०—५—१२०-कु० रो०*-८—२००—१०/२—२२० रु०

*कु० रो०—कुशलता रोध-Efficiency Bar

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुक्कुट पालन केन्द्र

११८७. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने कुक्कुट पालन केन्द्र कहां-कहां पर हैं ;

(ख) इन पर ग्रब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है ; ग्रौर

(ग) ग्रामों में कितने मुर्गे ग्रौर मुर्गियां को इनकी नस्ल सुधारने के लिये बांटा गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री ग्र० म० थामस) : (क) से (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से जानकारी मांगी हुई है ग्रौर मिलते ही इसको सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Air Conditioned Trains

1179. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the number of passengers, Zone-wise who travelled during the year 1956-57 and upto the 31st December, 1957, in the air-conditioned first, second and third classes respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement showing the number of passengers, Zone-wise, who travelled during the year 1956-57 and upto the 31st December 1957, in the air-conditioned, first, second and third classes, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 140.]

Samalkot Raiway Station

1180. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 611 on the 12th August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the rebuilding of the Station and remodelling of the yard of Samalkot have been commenced; and

(b) if so, the work so far carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The existing traffic facilities at Samalkot station have been found to be adequate and it is not proposed to remodel the station and yard at Samalkot at present.

Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam Line

1181. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam line was conducted; and

(b) if so, the amount spent for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). This line has not so far been surveyed as a separate project but only as part of the Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalayam/Coimbatore project, surveyed in 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 4·5 lacs approximately.

Embezzlement in Post Offices

1182. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of embezzlement cases discovered in Post Offices in India during 1957 as compared to 1955 and 1956;

(b) the total amount involved in these embezzlement cases;

(c) the total amount recovered out of the embezzled sums;

(d) the number of persons involved in these embezzlement cases;

(e) the number of persons against whom proceedings were started;

(f) the total number of persons convicted; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस

११८३. श्री मानक भाई अग्रवाल : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई और कलकत्ता के मुकाबले में दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस की बसों के किराये में प्रथम दस मील पर मीलवार कितना अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इरादा है कि दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस की बसों के किराये बम्बई और कलकत्ते के समान किये जायें ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) कलकत्ता और बम्बई के मौजूदा बसों के किराये के मुकाबले दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस के बसों के किराये के विषय में एक तुलनात्मक विवरण साथ लगा दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४१]

(ख) और (ग) डी० टी० एस० बसों का न्यूनतम किराया बम्बई और कलकत्ता की अपेक्षा कम है। अन्यथा दिल्ली में पहले दस मीलों का बस किराया इन दो शहरों से थोड़ा ही ज्यादा है। लम्बे फासलों के लिये डी० टी० एस० बसों का किराया आम तौर पर एकसा है और कहीं कहीं इन बन्दरगाह स्थित दोनों शहरों से भी कम है। इस के अलावा देहली रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट ने बस यात्रियों को कुछ खास रियायतें दी हुई हैं जो बम्बई और कलकत्ता में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। दिल्ली के बस-किरायों को उक्त दोनों बन्दरगाह स्थित नगरों में प्रचलित बस-किरायों के स्तर तक लाना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि तीनों नगरों की बस परिचालन व्यवस्था एक सी नहीं है।

Forest Development in Punjab

1184. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount asked for forest development by the Punjab State during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of grants given?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Rs. 27,18,000.

(b) The amount agreed to is mentioned below:

Central Assistance			To be met by
Loan	Subsidy	Total	State Government
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,00,000	14,000	2,14,000	19,18,000

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of each of the following notifications:

(1) Notification No. F.12(154)/56-MT&CE/Home, dated the 28th November, 1957, published in Delhi Gazette, making certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(2) Notification No. F. 12/38/57/M&PH/Home, dated the 28th November, 1957, published in Delhi Gazette, making certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(3) Notification No. F. IV(64)—MV/57, dated the 20th September, 1957, published in Tripura Gazette, making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-581/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

(1) S.R.O. No. 470, dated the 8th February, 1958, making certain amendment to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958.

(2) S.R.O. No. 500, dated the 6th February, 1958 containing the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(3) G.S.R. No. 1, dated the 10th February, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Rice (Restrictions on Rail-bookings) Order, 1957.

(4) G.S.R. No. 18, dated the 13th February, 1958, making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(5) G.S.R. No. 76, dated the 26th February, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-582/58].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th March, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th March, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to move:†

> "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year, 1958-59, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: I shall place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums

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*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

** Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 11-3-58.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year, 1958-59, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity that you have afforded me.

Mr. Speaker: No gratitude. I am not going to allow an opportunity. What is the point?

Shri Mahanty: The opportunity is sought only to state the point. Let me state the point very briefly. This Bill seeks to appropriate a sum of Rs. 7,15,52,81,000 for a part of the financial year 1958-59. The total estimated expenditure for the whole of that year comes to Rs. 812 crores. You can very well work out this. It comes to more than 90 per cent of the estimated expenditure for the whole of 1958-59.

If you kindly read article 116 of the Constitution, it does permit the House of the People to authorise appropriation of an amount aggregating to a certain sum for carrying on for a temporary period, for a part of the year. It is clear in article 116 of the Constitution. A part of the year may mean a fortnight. It may mean a month. It may also mean 11 months and 29 days. This is not clearly defined. Unless this is clearly defined, it may so happen that some other gentleman will come and appropriate the whole amount of Rs. 811 crores and leave only one crore over which we will waste our time in the debate. . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If I agree with him that the scope of the Bill can be enlarged to this extent, and discussion should be allowed on the entire thing, I shall do so. But so far as this Bill is concerned, it is not an ordinary or normal Appropriation Bill. It is an Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill. If on the day on which the Demands on account were passed, the hon. Member said what he is now saying, possibly I would have allowed a discussion though it has been the convention all along that no discussion is allowed on a vote on account. If it is really the case that Rs. 715 crores out of Rs. 800 crores are covered by the Vote on Account, then some explanation as to why so much amount is sought to be taken for a temporary period may be necessary. So far as the period is concerned, in the book entitled *Vote on Account for Expenditure of the Central Government (Excluding Railways)*, it is stated that it is only for a month. While normal expenditure is cut down to 1/12th of the amount that is voted for the whole year and that is reasonable because it is only for one month, with respect to foodgrains and certain other subjects, Government want to make an exception. The hon. Members will kindly look into both the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the other book I have referred to. I would have allowed the Minister to explain one or two points if the difficulty had been brought up when the Demands on Account were passed but I cannot allow it now on the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.

This particular Appropriation Bill relating to vote on account has been treated so, all along from the inception of the Constitution down to the present day; it is not allowed to be discussed. It is automatically passed. The Appropriation Bill (Vote on Account) always precedes the discussion on the General Budget. If there is any irregularity or if an enormous amount is taken away or some expenditure is sought to be made with respect to some demand, then it may be raised on the Budget. It is a long established convention which I do not want to be broken.

An attempt was made by some hon. Member some years back to raise this matter and I would read the last and operative part of what my predecessor had said. On the 5th of March, 1952 when the Speaker put the motion for the consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill to the House, a Memebr, (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh—then a Member but now a Minister) rose to speak on the Bill. The Speaker thereupon made the following observation:

> "The hon. Member knows that no debates are permitted. There is no debate on an Appropriation Bill, not by rules, but by convention of the House firmly established. The grants have already been passed and as I explained on the last occasion all that is done now is to provide a machinery only to give legal effect to the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund. Nothing further on merit has to be done."

In these circumstances, I am not prepared to allow any discussion at this stage. The Bill will be put to the vote of the House.

Shri Mahanty: I am not raising any discussion.

Mr. Speaker: This is the point that has been raised. It applies to Shri Bharucha's notice also.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, on this issue, I am grateful to my friend who has pointed this out and your remarks are quite relevant to the previous observation of the Chair. It is just in accordance with that principle. But the question that arises immediately is this. What should be the quantum of such appropriation? It is not a question of discussing the merits of the Bill. There is no discussion on it. The Government can come forward with a colossal amount to be sanctioned in the Appropriation Bill. Originally the Constituent Assembly took up this practice and then we decided . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I agree. But so far as the general discussion on Demands is concerned, what do we discuss? We discuss the token cut, matters of policy or the economy cut or we may throw out the entire amount. If we say that so much ought not to be put into the hands of the Government, that also is a part of the discussion on the Demands for Grants. What else? It is not outside it. This is an established convention. We ought not to allow this thing. Possibly on the day on which I put the motion regarding Demands on account, I would have perhaps allowed some explanation *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I had written to you to allow me to speak but you were not pleased to do so.

Mr. Speaker: He did not tell me what he was going to speak about. I am not going to allow any further discussion. I have read out the ruling given in one year. I am not going to take the time of the House by reading the convention followed year after year.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any limit up to what proportion this appropriation will be permitted? Otherwise, it becomes useless.

Mr. Speaker: It is useless in the one sense that you have to submit to it. If hon. Members might have addressed something on the Demands for Grants then I would have considered whether it was such a large amount or small amount in general without going into the details of it. Now it is too late.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word, Sir? The whole purpose of this, as I understand it, is to cover a period, roughly speaking a month, to allow us full discussion of the Budget.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a month?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is to cover a month. Either you have to rush through the discussion and finish it before the end of the year, or pass this. We do not want the House to be rushed through. This is only to provide for a month. This only amounts to

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

one-twelfth of a year, but the figure is a big one to my mind. I shall point out why it is big. It includes large sums for the repayment of debt; they are not by way of normal expenditure. This figure of Rs. 715 crores includes Rs. 522 crores for repayment of debt. So, the real figure is the normal one month's figure.

Shri Mahanty: The figure of Rs. 193 crores does not represent one-twelfth of the total estimated expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members have got the publication *Vote on Account for Expenditure of the Central Government (Excluding Railways)*, which was circulated to all. Vote on Account was taken by way of Demands for Grants. I find that in the note there it is said:

> "In pursuance of Article 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote a month's supply pending the detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants for the year 1958-59."

The Demands for Grants will be considered later; this is only a month's supply pending the detailed consideration.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, may I submit...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member came and represented to me that out of Rs. 800 crores for the whole year Rs. 715 crores are being voted, and so on. I did not see this book then. He thought that I had given him authority to speak on this in the House. Now I find from this book that both with respect to time and with respect to amount an explanation has been given here. If still some explanation was wanted, as the hon. Minister for Finance has just explained, I would have requested him to explain when the Demands were passed.

The second point is, the note further says:

> "This statement shows the sums required for meeting expenditure likely to be incurred during April, 1958. Broadly the provision represents one-twelfth of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants for 1958-59, except in certain cases like Grants to States, Privy Purses, etc., to Rulers of Indian States, Purchase of opium, Purchases of foodgrains, etc., by the Ministry of Food, where the ratio cannot be applied rigidly and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April, 1958."

Whatever may be the length of time during which we debate, whether we vote on account or not, as regards, Grants to States, Privy Purses, etc., to Rulers of Indian States, Purchase of opium for medicinal purposes, Purchases of foodgrains and all that may be necessary and cannot be put off. I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1958-59, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Ayes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I am having the Bell rung.

Order, order. I find hon. Members moving about here and there. Whoever enters the House must have an eye upon the Speaker. Hon. Members cannot go on moving about like this and interrupt the work of the House. How many times am I to get down and sit up? (*Laughter*)—I mean, sit down and get up. Confusion on the part of Members makes the Speaker confused.

Now, before putting the question to the vote of the House, I would ask hon. Members to consider this matter seriously. There has been an age-long convention, which was established not yesterday or today. I would like hon. Members to adopt that convention—provided of course it is reasonable. We may adopt that convention, but I would like to make a variation in the convention Regarding Appropriation Bills which follow either Supplementary Demands for Grants, or the original Demands for Grants, enough opportunity is given for a discussion during those Demands for Grants. The Appropriation Bills relating to Demands for Grants with respect to which opportunity has already been given to the House for discussion are not again taken up for discussion.

Regarding Demands for Grants on account, if there be any matters which are to be discussed for they are very important, any hon. Member can give notice to the Speaker, through whom that notice will be given to the other side, to raise specific points for discussion.

With respect to an Appropriation Bill covering amounts for which a vote on account for a limited period has been taken, the practice all along has been to allow the Demands to be passed immediately without any discussion, so as not to encourage a discussion on that occasion and also once again later on, and after the vote on account is passed, the Appropriation Bill also is passed without any discussion. But I am prepared to relax the convention and allow some latitude to discuss the amounts submitted to vote on account, not on the Appropriation Bill which follows the vote on account, but when the Demands on Account are taken up.

I would have liked the note (to the Book of Demands for vote on Account) to have been a little more explanatory. In this particular Vote on Account, as is evident from what the hon. Finance Minister has said, out of Rs. 715 crores, Rs. 522 crores are for repayment of debt. Hereafter, whenever a Vote on Account is asked for, greater details should be given by way of explanation regarding the amounts, so that hon. Members may know what exactly they are voting for. If in spite of this some more explanation is necessary, I may allow it.

When the Vote on Account is asked for, then, I may allow some explanation to be asked for, some questions to be asked regarding them, and some explanation given, so as to explain to the House what exactly hon. Members are called upon to vote.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole object of this is to give the House fuller opportunities of discussion, not restrict them. The matter appears here as there being a restriction; it is just in order to give the House much fuller opportunities of discussion. That can only come if there is no guillotine of the type on the 31st March. If there is that guillotine period, we have to push some out. Therefore, to give a full month, this device was adopted, that an *ad hoc* one month's vote on account should be passed.

The whole question is going to be discussed as fully as possible later. As for that, you have been pleased to say that more particulars should be given. I am perfectly agreeable. In fact, particulars are given, Maybe they have not been circulated. But the broad thing is, one month's vote on account. The rest are things which are not normally voted upon, the debt, etc, But I have got here the fullest particulars which I take it have been distributed to the Members.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): We have not to pay Rs. 522 crores in one month. Why have you put that down?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member says.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether he had this note with him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That point is clear. We have read the note and we have digested it. But, Rs. 522 crores for debt repayment is not going to take place within one month. Why has that been put down?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot argue this matter at this stage when you are going to vote. But I do submit, Sir, that once the convention has been there, it is one thing for hon. Members to say, and it is for you, Sir, to point out that fuller particulars have to be given. I am entirely to be guided by your advice in this matter. But, if we have a convention, a convention followed year after year, I do submit that it is a serious matter to challenge a convention. and everytion. After all, the whole matter will becomes a little difficult to work, as I hope we should work, in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree. Only so far as Rs. 522 crores are concerned, these matters should have been raised by way of questions and answered by explanations. That is all. There is no intention to go back on the convention. After all, the whole matter will be thrashed out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of what has been said, we do not press this.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the general discussion of the General Budget.

For the benefit of hon. Members, I would like to draw their attention to rule 207(1) regarding the scope of discussion on the budget as distinguished from the discussion on the Finance Bill. The rule lays down that during general discussion on the budget, the House will be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein. The scope of discussion at this stage is thus confined to the general examination of the budget, i.e., the proper distribution of the items of expenditure according to the importance of a particular subject or service, the policy of taxation as it is expressed in the budget and in the speech of the hon. Finance Minister.

Members may, therefore, make observations in regard to the general scheme and the structure of the budget. The general scheme of the budget will include considerations of revenue, surplus or deficit, revenue and expenditure account and the overall surplus or deficit. So far as the revenue account is concerned, Members may take into account the method of estimation, whether the revenue is over-estimated or under-estimated, whether the expenditure is pitched too high, etc.

As regards general grievances, these may be deferred for ventilation at the time of considering the Finance Bill. That will also be the proper occasion for going into details of taxation and matters related thereto. Similarly details of expenditure may be discussed when demands for grants come up before the House.

Under rule 207(3), I fix that fifteen minutes will be the time-limit ordinarily for every hon. Member, excepting the Finance Minister for whom one hour or more will be allowed, if necessary, for reply.

So far as the leaders of particular groups are concerned, if they want some more time, they will be allowed by the Chair time up to a maximum of 30 minutes.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the opening paragraph of the speech of the Prime Minister, who is also in charge of the finance portfolio, says that he is very unhappy in regard to those events which landed him in the Finance Ministry. So far as we are concerned, we thought that the matter is quite happy, that the change was for the better, when the Prime Minister took over the finance portfolio. But then he says that he is not only unhappy but he is unfit for the job. There are rumours that we are going to have another change. I hope the change does not prove unhappy for the people. Let a happy change come about if you must have a change.

With that perspective before us, let me now turn to the other contents of the speech. It is already commented upon that there is nothing much to discuss in the speech. It is the old story; no new sensational taxation; nothing sensational in the budget to discuss. In fact, the Finance Minister himself put it as a pedestrain budget. Of course there is a joke around that it is a budget which hits the pedestrian more. But it has nothing new. The hits, if they are there, are just inherited from the last year. Therefore, I will point out in brief what continues as from the old. For example, the same old features of last year continue in the present budget. We thought there might be some relief for people who deserve the relief, but there is none.

For instance, I shall list seven points as being inherited from the old with one or two new items. Take taxes; they remain as before. Expenses—they do not remain as before. They jump from Rs. 719 crores to Rs. 796 crores. This jump is not due to any dearness allowance payment being made to Government servants, which is just about, I am told, Rs. 1 crore. So, the jump from Rs. 719 crores to Rs. 796 crores cannot be ascribed to the demands of the poor Government employees.

Then, coming to prices, they are also up; six per cent higher than last year. The index of profits, though not given here is, also up. Food shortage is also up. So, these things continue going up, though the people's efforts have put the production also up. Though the rate of production has slightly slowed down, yet the production is going up. What has not gone up but has gone down is the relief to the people and settlement of claims of the working class, the middle classes and the toiling people, who

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are helping to produce all these things. But that also can be put up as an old story continuing from last year.

If you take these seven features of the budget, well, the budget is as it was; it is a heavy burden on the people. But, then; one should not come to the conclusion that there is nothing new in the situation. Almost a feeling has been created in the country that it is all normal; whatever sins were committed were committed last year in imposing taxes; so far as this year is concerned, it is all normal. No, Sir. Some new factors have arisen in the situation, which might disturb the whole structure of the body and the whole perspective that is presented in the budget. The disturbance may be sometimes on the good side, may be partly on the bad side.

What are the two new things in the situation. One is—and some people are very happy about it; and I am not unhappy about it also—that the dollar has began to smile on India. So long it was frowning and now it is rushing to the help of this country. So, there is tremendous praise in the press, tremendous jubilation in the ranks of the investors and tremendous jubilation in certain sections of perhaps the Congress party and, perhaps, other parties also.

However, if the dollar has begun to smile and wants to come to our country for our aid, well let us have it. I do not mind, provided, of course, the goods they supply in exchange for the dollar aid are really good, the wheat is really wheat and eatable, the machinery is really machinery that will function, the prices will be reasonable and the interest rates will not be the usual interest rates that are being charged. I think they should charge us not more than 2½ per cent as some other people are doing.

Therefore, the dollar aid coming to India is not bad. Along with it, there is, the French help, the Japanese help and there is, of course, the Soviet help and all that. But there is nothing new in the Soviet help. What is new in the situation is the tremendous shouting in certain circles that since the Americans are coming to our aid, now at least the governmental policies with regard to America, with regard to foreign policy, might be influenced in some other direction and so on and so forth. Then, over and above that, a conclusion is slowly being injected in the minds of the people that it is really philanthropic aid, the tremendous riches of America are being poured into our lives just philanthropically without any selfish interests and so on and so forth.

Now, I do not mind building up friendship with American people, as we should be friendly with other people also. But I do not want the friendship to be built up with American investors and bankers. That is my point. And in order to illustrate this point and to stop this praise in the wrong quarters being shown, I would like the House to pay some attention to one factor. Why is the American dollar smiling? Because at home he is in difficulty. Recession has started coming in America. Therefore, the inventories of goods are piling up. They have got to be cleared out, and the best way to clear it out is to hand over dollars, and along with it the goods, to India in the form of aid. It is certainly a legitimate aspiration for American capitalism to unload its goods on India when they have got recession and to palm it off as philanthropic aid for love and so on.

It is a fact that recession has come there. Therefore, the dollar aid is coming to us. Let us take it. But let us also take note of the recession and say: "Gentlemen, what about the price?" For example, even today when oil prices in America have fallen by 15 per cent or more, we have not yet got reduction in our oil prices. So, if the dollar comes to aid, do take it, but with caution.

As regards philanthropy, here is something which the House might note. There is a publication called World Economic Survey—1955 published by the United Nations. Though the aid from America is stated to be philanthropic grant, charity, desire to feed poverty-stricken millions of Asia for no reward, the United Nations' Publication says:

> "In recent years, United States/ have been receiving substantially more in the way of income on past investments than it has, on balance, lent abroad, either on private account alone or on private and governmental accounts combined......." (Page 82)

People think they are giving loans and receiving back very little, perhaps even abuses; they are mistaken. American loans sent out bring in more profits than what is invested. For example, the annual averages for the years 1948—54 of private United States net capital outflow is 1,639 million dollars. Investment income on private U.S. investments is 2,196 million dollars. And the publication goes on to show that United States direct private investments in India, Indonesia and the Philippines total 66 million dollars for the years 1953—55, while the earnings total 241 million dollars, of which 203 million dollars were transferred to the United States. 66 million dollars they gave as philanthropy and they took back 241 million dollars. That also is philanthropy, but only for the investors.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): We must take into account the prior investments also.

Shri S. A. Dange: Let us take the period when dollar is smiling on us, and not when it was angry with us.

So, that is the new situation. And the newness casts on us the duty to be more cautious about taking loans. I do not say that they should not be taken. However, I want to press upon the attention of the House and you, Mr. Speaker, that when you negotiate and send missions to buy things, well, they should not be sent under the chairmanship of the enterprising and celebrated Mr. H. M. Patel or people like that. Let those negotiations be on proper basis, with proper prices and proper terms. That is something new which the country is taking and so we should consider that as a new element in the situation.

But there is another thing which is disquieting and quite new. If the recession helps us to get more aid, by all means let us have it. Why should we be sorry about it? Let there be more recessions in America, if we can get cheaper steel, cheaper oil and other things. So far as their people are concerned, well they will look after themselves, and we shall help them in that.

But then there is another new factor that has been indicated in the Finance Minister's speech. He says, "The prolonged period of boom, which started in 1953, ended in 1956." Though the production is going up, the rate has slowed down and the boom, as the Finance Minister says, has ended. Then, what are the steps proposed in order to cushion the effects of the end of the boom? The only indication given is the decline in equity prices, as measured by the Reserve Bank's index of variable dividend industrial securities. That is the only indication in the market.

There are already indications that production rate has gone down. There is an indication that textile mills are closing. The excise duties are becoming a little unbearable. Just financing the Ambar Charkha with crores from the excise duty on cloth will not give us much good. And it is my opinion that a lot of money is being wasted on it for nothing. The excise duty had been imposed on the composite mills. Now the power looms are also brought within the purview of the duty.

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Here let me point out that the Ambar Charkha plan cannot be a substitute for unemployment benefit. There must be certain subsidy for handicrafts in the villages, and I am for it; but not in the way in which it is being done; that is, at the cost of an industry, whose production is closing down. Not only that, it also causes unemployment. Therefore on this question of cushioning the effects of the boom, the Budget Speech or the budgetary figures do not give us any indication as to how we are going to meet this problem. For example there is an Economic Survey. It goes on arguing this way and that, that though the boom might end this side, the inflationary pressures continue and that recessions on that side might harm our export market. But what is the net effect on the people—the working class, the middle class, their consumption, their incomes, their wages, their disputes, their strikes? What is going to happen to that if the boom has ended and is already having a certain effect? Therefore this Budget requires not so much discussion of the quantums as the discussion of policy, because the quantums are more or less inherited from last year. But how are these new factors of recession there, aid coming here and the boom ending here, are going to be co-ordinated with the development in future, i.e., in the next year, and with the developments which are already taking place? Textile mills are already closing down, some because of fraud and some because of genuine difficulties. All are not closing down because of frauds, nor are all closing down because of genuine difficulties, but there is a certain difficulty in the matter of meeting taxations and combining them with the demands of production and the price mechanism. Therefore here is the question of the newness in the situation and I hope hon. Members will pay more attention to this new factor than merely to the quantum figures in the Budget which we do inherit from previous years.

There is another thing which is also new. That newness was very visible yesterday. The hon. Prime Minister was invited to a meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the big bourgeois there made straightforward direct demands on him. And what an emboldening we find in the situation on the part of private capital. I will not call that meeting of yesterday a meeting of man-eaters. That will not be quite correct. Though it may not be very rude, still, it would not be quite correct. Here the cream of the finance of the country meets. They should provide to the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister solutions for overcoming the difficulties of production in the country, for overcoming other difficulties in the matter of our economy. But what do they do? Their first demand is "denationalise?" That is their central slogan. If that is the central slogan of the big bourgeois and the monopolists in this country, then the whole nation will have to mobilise along the slogan: "Stick to nationalisation and more nationalisation". If they are going to proclaim a battle on our economy, we will take up that battle. They had the cheekiness to come and tell us, "Divide L.I.C., destroy its monolithic structure" so that these gentlemen can create holes in it and sink themselves in it and hand over a part of it to private capital and then for some time keep something for the State sector. They are in fact coming to a point when they would say, "Hand over everything, all your steel plants, all your other plants. You give us the money, give us the loans and let us have the profits." That is their simple slogan. And what are their proposals? You should read the demands that they have made. "Income-tax is very high, dividend tax very bad, investment in new securities should not be taxed, bonus issues should not be taxed, dividend tax should be withdrawn, expenditure tax should be withdrawn, wealth tax should be withdrawn." Everything should be withdrawn and they should be let loose on the country. These are their demands. Are they serious, this body of the cream of finance of the country? And these are the gentlemen who are given praise, that they are helping very well in the development of the plan. The only abuses that are hurled are the abuses at the working class, which goes and demands higher wages, bonus payments, application of laws, hospitals, sickness insurance. They are said to be obstructing production. These gentlemen of Capital have put forward wonderful seven demands before the Prime Minister. "Cancel all taxes and we will help the economy,"—to sink further in the ditch perhaps. If this is the way the big monopolists in this country are going to react, then let me tell them that so long we have been having restraint on our demands. If that is their demand, then we will say: nationalise more and more, nationalise all the key industries. And the first thing to be nationalised should be the banks. Again, I repeat that demand. It is through this institution that they are running away with all the things. And what gentry had assembled there? They are the captains of industry. They are the philanthropists who are helping employment to grow, and they are very moral. The only immoral people are the workers, petty middle class, always creating troubles and always making demands.

And what is the morality of this gentry? I am sorry that they did not pass a resolution against the Budget speech and certain of its implications. But here is the morality of this gentry which wants all this. What is it? Here it is found that they are evading by all sorts of ingenious methods their moral duty towards the nation. What is the moral duty of the bourgeois to the nation? That they take their normal profits, develop production, pay normally good wages and normal taxes—and good taxes—to the country so that investments grow, they get loans for their own development and that they are honest about it. But what is the history of the last three years? While they are alive they evade and while they are dead then also they evade. What is the picture of the estate duty, death duties? Government expected something like Rs. 2-3 crores and got only Rs. 12 lakhs. Where is the money going? When the man died we knew he had enough. Then how is it that after death it has vanished. The analysis given here about the normal stature of the captains of industry—I do not want to name any particular captain, but their "elevens" are always such that they put us into defeats—is this. These captains "transfer properties through gifts to one's near relations or associates, which is one of the commonest forms of avoidance of not only the Estate Duty but also of Income-Tax, Wealth Tax and even the Expenditure Tax. The only way of effectively checking this practice is to levy a tax on gifts also." I am not sure that when you tax gifts, then also they will not evade because it is proposed that gifts, in order not to be evaded, should cover the prior period of four years. These gentlemen will write their wills of gifts every four years. They are clever enough and there are enough lawyers to help them do it. But I am not reading that in order to suggest any fool-proof method just now except of nationalisation of banking but I am suggesting that this is the industry, this is the leadership of capital in the country, these are the captains of the industry, who are given all the aid, all the loans and all the opportunities not to develop production but to evade taxes. And they evade taxes in such a way that the hon. Finance Minister becomes desperate and says, "Now even gifts must be taxed." He says, "The actual collections of Estate Duty have fallen short of even the modest expectations we had at the time of passing that measure. That is partly due to the practice of making large gifts *inter vivos* which will, hereafter, be checked by the levy of gifts tax." This is the commentary on the morality of capital in this country and those who dare to attack the morality of the working class, let them read this comment. What is got to be done is that

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this tax structure — however nice you put it forward—is bound to get more and more into deficit financing, more and more into difficulties of borrowings, more and more into difficulties of savings, because those who hold the main sources of capital, the main sources of production are themselves the most immoral so far as their duty to the country and the taxpaying are concerned. What are we going to do about it? No approach of Gandhian morality will help them. They knew only one thing about Gandhism and that is to make donations and go away with the profits. They are not going to be cured by philosophy or anything of the kind. Therefore positive measures should be taken to stop this evasion of taxes and to stop them running away with State funds and the dues of the people.

They say they are developing industry. I want to make a remark in this connection. There is a certain degeneration setting into the ranks of our capital. For example, the other day we had the spectacle of the Prime Minister attending the 50th Jubilee of the Jamshedpur works. What a man the founder of that works was! Without caring for dividends, without State loan, without help, he and his friends went into the jungles and established an iron plant and found iron mines. He was an *entrepreneur* in the real classical sense of the term. That was the man who founded the industry, because he wanted the industry to develop, the man who laid down the basis of the first steel plant in India, because he really wanted steel to be built in India. That was the man who was the real captain of industry and the proper representative of the Indian national capital.

But what are the present successors of that great founder doing? They build industry no doubt, but they want loans and double depreciation. They want taxes to be waived; they want loans from India and from America; they want to evade taxes. These people who today form the ranks of Indian capital degenerated from those classical *entrepreneurs* of the 19th and early 20th century in this country who really wanted to build industry in order that not only they may earn profits, but also that industry in the country may develop. Today their successors are mere coupon-clippers depositing their shares in the banks and the banks collecting dividends. With one or two exceptions who know how to manage the industry directly, they are more dividend-hunters than industry builders. That is their characteristic. "Dividend first; industry next" is their slogan and it will be a good thing if the jubilee would bring some sense to the successors of the founder of Jamshedpur.

Today for the sake of petty gains, workers' demands are being shut out in Jamshedpur, Burnpur and Kulti, and when people get agitated, turn round to trade unionism and when they want to demonstrate, the Chief Ministers of three States combine together, with the INTUC leaders helping them, in order to conspire to suppress this agitation of the steel workers of Jamshedpur, Burnpur and Kulti. Even today there is a strike there; why has that happened? You must take note of the fact that a certain degeneration has set up in the ranks of the captains of industry. That is the inevitable corollary of concentrated money power. That is the inevitable corollary of their being let loose to concentrate wealth in their hands like that despite all the wealth taxes that we are imposing on them. Therefore, this power should be smashed if our Five Year Plan is to succeed.

The question is, what to do next and how to meet the offensive of capital. As I was just saying, they themselves say, "Eradicate all taxes, hand over things to the private sector and stop the activities of the State sector". They do not want the State sector to grow. They say, "You will be in financial difficulties". Can these financial difficulties be met? Yes; my first appeal would be let us stick to the hard core or core, whatever you call it, of the Plan—heavy industries and steel plants. I was very sorry to find in the list of the hard core which was read out the other day that the mention of heavy forgings was not there. You cannot produce steel and not have heavy forgings, because even the manufacture of a 5000 ton ship in the Vizag yard would be impossible if you cannot cast the crank shafts in our heavy forgings. If we have 3 million tons of steel and do not have heavy forgings, we are nowhere. Therefore, the core of the Plan must be a composite whole. I do not know why things are being related to this House in this peculiar way wherein in the hard core we have steel but not heavy forgings. In any case, I am told that negotiations and preparations are being made in order to establish heavy forging plants and also plants for heavy electricals. We stand completely in support of the Plan in so far as it is resting on heavy industry and in so far as it rests on giving relief to the people, in so far as it rests on fulfilling the best part of the Plan in favour of the people. Therefore, we are with the Government in fighting this demand for denationalisation, this demand for running away with taxes, this demand for leaving the whole field of finance and industry to these captains of industry, which do not lead to much benefit for the people. Therefore, I would say that so far as the determination expressed in the Plan to stick to the hard core or the core and also some of the welfare parts of it, though something may have to be pruned in certain spheres, is concerned, we stick to it and we hope that the Government also will stick to it and will not be cowed down by this offensive of private capital against the national sector. Despite bungling in the national sector, it is the national sector alone that is going to build the future of this country and the future of the people also.

We stick to the Plan, but what about the finances? Finances can be found. You will say, "If you want finance to be found, you must agree to taxes." Certainly we do agree to some taxes and we agree to certain deficit financing also. There is Rs. 200 crores or more of deficit financing in this budget. I am not afraid of deficit financing, but on one condition that prices are held and effective democratic controls are established. The only way to control the bad effects of deficit financing is that. Deficit financing is inevitable in a country which wants to develop heavy industry and when it has not got its own accumulation of capital. But the deficit financing which is taking place here is leading only to inflation, inflationary prices and inflationary profits. Therefore, this deficit financing is injurious as it is being carried out today, though deficit financing can be one of the ways of finding finance.

So far as taxes are concerned, taxes on the people must be lowered to some extent and a certain amount of relief in the taxes on the people is necessary. In regard to savings, of course, we can find some money in savings. The workers and the middle-classes are asked to save. All the while the savings drive is going on, but when those who really have the money are asked to save, there are Finance Ministers who help them not to save. For example, all the L.I.C. funds whose total comes now to about Rs. 40 crores in a year can be driven up to Rs. 50 crores easily; all that should be brought into the savings department for investment purposes in the governmental sector. That should form the basis for Government expenditure in capital outlay. But now a portion of it is allowed to run away to stock exchange.

My proposal is that all the L.I.C. funds should be brought into the

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governmental sphere of investment. Secondly, I would propose other sources of savings which are already there and which have not been carried out. For example, there is a scheme to ask the big corporations and companies to deposit their depreciations and reserves with the Government and you know what a revolt there was. The revolt was such an acute one that T. T. K. had to fly to Calcutta and in pacifying the revolt, he did many other things which he should not have. After that, I do not know what is the income into the governmental treasury from these deposits called depreciation and reserve amounts. The reserves of these companies must be brought under Government control. Otherwise, the method of subsidiary formations and running away with the profits of one concern into the intricacies of another concern cannot be checked. For example, it was because the Jessops reserves were not deposited with the Government of India that Mr. Mundhra could run away with Rs. 68 lakhs and invest them in Richardson and Cruddas, run away with reserves of Richardson and Cruddas and invest them somewhere else. Therefore it was certainly a good idea to demand that the reserves and depreciations should be deposited with the Government of India to be available to the industry when it wants to buy new plants or to expand, and so on.

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But why should we in our economy follow the peculiar cartel principles of American industry or British industry? For example, take the Delhi Cloth Mills. They started with cloth and now all the reserves and perhaps depreciations and their own internal accumulations are leading to sugar, sugar into chemicals and chemicals into paper and so on. The whole thing becomes a big empire. Why should this type of vertical development, horizontal development and cartel development go on? Why allow in this country one centre of capital accumulation to dominate several lines of industry and production?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): What is wrong about it?

Shri S. A. Dange: What is wrong about Mundhra? You do not think he is wrong, is it?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: The case of Mundhra is different; there are black-sheep everywhere.

Shri S. A. Dange: Then what is your way of solving the problem? I should like to know.

You see the cartel of Tata, for example. It was in fact disclosed during the discussion on the Company Bill how subsidiaries and holding investments in different industrial concerns lead to evasion of taxes and a lot of other evil. Therefore, if the profits of one industry are to be ploughed or to be used in another industry, let that be done through the State mechanism. Why through the subsidiaries of the particular industrialists? Why should, for example, one Birla, or one Tata, or one somebody, have all these lines, through subsidiary investments of particular concerns which serve him as the foundation of a large measure of his profits. I am discussing the structure; I am not criticising the individuals as such. I am not concerned personally with what Tata does or what Birla does.

What I am saying is this. The whole system of economy itself is bad, because it leads to an unholy control over the necessities of life of the people, unholy control over the money mechanism, society and State, unholy control over vast sources of production in the hands of a small group of directors or individuals. This is unhealthy for society. That is why I am criticising it. Therefore, the idea of taking the reserves and depreciations under Government control was quite a good one, but it was given up.

Therefore, I say that finance can be found, provided Government is intent upon seizing it where it really exists and not chasing after people who do not have it. For example take the scheme of small savings from workers or peasants in the villages. You should not send instructions around to chase these people and take their bonus payments and invest them in National Savings Certificates, because that leads not to savings but to unnecessary irritation. Certainly savings should be encouraged; there are no two opinions about it. But it is to the way in which it is done that I am objecting. Therefore the point that I was making was that finance can be found. There are enough sources.

Another source that I could suggest is this. We are having oil exploration. We are allowing the Burmah-Shell and Standard Vacuum to take crude oil from our country and they bring crude oil from other countries and refine it here. The cost of it you know: 500 per cent profit is made on each ton of oil. 500 per cent! The rates that they pay to the poor Arabs and the poor Persians and the rates at which they sell it to us, you will be horrified to know. And yet when we ask them for a reduction in prices they are cheeky with us. We were going to get 51 per cent control in Assam Oil; now we are to satisfy ourselves with 33 per cent control. I hope we get some reduction in prices, because the prices are falling even in America. The Prime Minister at one time remarked that he himself was wondering why our petrol prices should be governed by Mexican parity prices. He could not see the logic behind it. So, this subject should be pursued.

The oil companies are very big people. They may threaten sabotage: I know it. But we are also very big people; this country is not small, nor its people small. Well, they threatened Indonesia with dismemberment; they threatened Egypt with dismemberment and defeat. They know what they got back. If they threaten sabotage here, we can also tell them what they will get back from us. Why don't we pursue it?

For example, on the total sales of oil, if we just get about 25 per cent reduction in prices—already in the English market prices have gone down by 15 per cent—we can make a saving in the people's expenditure; after that we can get those savings to us also in the State sector of the budget. We can make savings—if I am not wrong —to the extent of about Rs. 50 crores per year, and Rs. 50 crores per year is not a small amount. It may be less than that. Perhaps it may be said that we may lose in excise duties. But that loss would be less than the gain that we will have by such reduction in prices. But here it is a question of following a policy. Are we going to dare and oppose these monopolistic concerns? Are we going to dare attack these colonists who get oil from our country at one anna or two annas a barrel and sell it to us at a fabulous profit. Therefore, I hope in the matter of finance, in the matter of finding resources, in the matter of finding savings, Government will pay attention to this point and change their policy in the matter.

I am told that the Ministry which deals with this oil question is already handling the problem. I hope they succeed in handling it in such a way that we do get a good reduction in prices. We charge excise on diesel oil; diesel prices go up because of the excise and the peasant who uses diesel engine comes up for subsidy from the Government. We cannot give it and then the food production gets into trouble. Why can't we reduce the price of diesel oil, so that diesel oil may be made available cheaper to the peasant and he gets the advantage of it? Why can't we do that? I am not speaking of motor spirit which may be used by rich people or middle rich people. What about this very basic thing of cheap diesel oil for diesel engines which we are lending by

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thousands to the peasants. This problem of diesel oil prices is directly linked with our attitude towards these power monopolists. Are we going to challenge it or not? Therefore I hope the Ministry succeeds in its efforts to get certain modifications in prices.

Then of course there are other points which I need not stress very much. But no amount of budgeting will be successful unless there is some check on the question of administration, on the question of wastage and on the question of leakage. For example, we are forced to push the defence budget up. There are gentlemen who lend us dollars and create war tension around us at the same time, so that the dollars are very easily spent in ten days' time instead of in a year's time. To meet this policy defence budget has to go up. But can we not exercise some supervision in the spending in the defence departments? By all means spend as much as you like on the efficiency of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, on the men and the machines. But in the whole structure there are bad elements also. There is corruption, there is leakage, there is want of supervision. I hope the Defence Ministry will pay some attention to it.

Here is one choice bit which I can present to you, which is already known to the Government. According to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1955-56 orders were placed for vehicles with a private firm, which the report says were totally unnecessary. It cost us Rs. 6 crores 80 lakhs for nothing. When they are asked why, the reply is that they had given a guarantee to the firm that they would keep it running. Are we going to have defence spending for keeping a private factory running? Then they placed orders for cars which were unnecessary, or which were not necessary at that time. Why should this happen? Rupees six crores have gone. You may say it has not gone, we have got the cars. But the Defence budget has gone up Rs. 6 crores. Therefore, when the budgetary grants under Defence go up and when we are told it is all for defence of Kashmir, or defence of the country against aggression, part of it is not for that; part of it is just for profiteering though a larger part of it is patriotism. That is the real defect. Therefore, when the defence estimates are going up, I would like the Defence Ministry to pay some attention to the leakages. When leakages are shown by workers they are victimised. Today in Bombay in the Plymouth Works, workers are chased out of employment because they dared to should these leakages and report them to the Government.

Of course the whole thing depends upon getting the co-operation of the people. But that cannot be done by mere cooperation committees. The cooperation must come right at the centres of production, that is big factories and the fields, and this cannot be achieved unless you give at least minimum human treatment to the working classes. If the plan of production is to succeed the working class must get its democratic rights and human treatment. I do not ask for anything more, anything utopian or anything that is not possible. But what is the treatment that you get: for example, even in government factory, in Bangalore, two people shot and demands pending and hanging for three years—just because the Manager there would not like to see a trade union there. These Managers have got to be taught that whomsoever the workers elect, they must see—shooting or no shooting. Similarly there are these other disputes pending. For the sake of production, for the sake of the budget and for the sake of development, please meet the demands which are quite legitimate demands in various industries.

Tea income is falling, I am told. When we ask for a wage board and for an enquiry into re-plantings, comes an ex-Labour Minister who says, appoint another committee. And another Minister had to say on that matter, "Gentlemen, we have had three committees, we do not want more committees, we know how tea can be grown".

Therefore I would like to say that some attention should be paid to the question of the demands of the workers, the middle classes and, of course, the question of the peasant with regard to food. I do not want to go into that subject. The land question is there, which is related to the food question. How it will be dealt with, I am not sure, so far as the present policy of the Government is concerned. And in the end....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, may I point out that both the Finance Ministers have left the House? Would you please call one of them back?

Shri S. A. Dange: It is all right.

Shri Tyagi: It is general discussion on the budget.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who is on his legs does not object.

Shri S. A. Dange: I do not object, because, after all, they won't put much in their head by listening to me. Because, our Prime Minister says he does not understand the subject and he is unfit for it; so far as the other friend is concerned, I do not know. In any case shorthand reports are there to help them. So I do not object. It does not matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The man who understands is here.

Shri S. A. Dange: Now, coming to the slogans, the last slogans, the slogans that are given to us on this matter are like this: "Produce more." But there is a recession and the boom has ended. What will happen with the production. I should like to know. In the economic survey there is no answer to it. And then the next slogan is, "Export more". But the economic survey says there is recession and there will be difficulties. So, how to do it? And then they say, "Save more." But the incomes will fall with the boom. So, who is going to save? In this way I do not know where the slogans will lead us. I would say, "Yes, produce more, pay more and save more." That would be a better slogan.

Mr. Speaker:. Why not consume more?

Shri S. A. Dange: Yes, consume more, and reduce profits.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): And time also.

Shri S. A. Dange: Are you complaining about my time?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No I am addressing the Chair.

Shri S. A. Dange: I would say produce more, reduce profits and prices, pay more and save more; invest in the State sector and do not fall a victim to the threats of monopolists. Stick to the Plan and the essential features of the Plan. Let us develop our economy not for the profiteers but the people.

An Hon. Member: The Oracle has spoken!

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): Sir, the previous speaker has just now given us some concepts of his own, relating as to how the finances of the State are going to be manned. I would very much welcome some of his suggestions provided we could feel that his assurances of co-operation are really genuine.

For instance, I would refer to this matter. The Prime Minister, or rather the Finance Minister, stated that the crisis through which we are passing is a crisis of development, a crisis of resources. True, but there is another crisis through which we are passing when this nation, when this country needs great united effort and all kinds of sacrifices. We are passing

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through a crisis of all kinds of conflicts whereby we want to multiply our differences and do not want to sit down and attack the real issue and remedy it. This process is going to be a painful process. We have to emerge from these difficulties, enconomic and others, after a great deal of hard work and sacrifice and united effort. That is what is very essential. With these preliminary remarks I shall try to refer to certain points which, I believe, if they are attended to, will considerably improve both our budgeting as well as our financial and economic position.

I will first take the question of our budgeting. After a very detailed study of the budget figures for the last eight years I have come to the conclusion that due attention is not paid to proper budgeting, proper estimating and working out the details in every way. For instance, I have got here the figures for two years. In the year 1953-54, out of 134 grants, 124 grants showed a surplus of Rs. 172 crores, that is a saving of Rs. 172 crores at the end of the year. That means there was over-budgeting. Again, in the year 1954-55, out of 135 grants, 126 grants showed a saving of Rs. 238 crores in all.

Similarly, if you go into a little more detail this is what you find. And I want especially to draw the attention of the Finance Ministry, whose duty it is to insist on proper and accurate budgeting, to what they have done in their own Ministry. In the year 1953-54 they had budgeted for about Rs. 22 crores under Grant No. 41—Extraordinary Payments. They surrendred, or they were unable to spend, Rs. 12 crores—nearly 53 per cent. Again, under the same head, in the next year, there was a total provision of Rs. 23 crores. The saving was of the order of Rs. 8.59 crores—a saving of 37 per cent.

And then, here are some Medical Services in the Health Ministry. In 1953-54 they provided for Rs. 76 lakhs under Miscellaneous Expenditure, and the saving was Rs. 46 lakhs. In the second year, under the same head, the provision was for Rs. 77 lakhs and the saving was Rs. 45 lakhs. In the subsequent year the provision was Rs. 88 lakhs and the saving Rs. 51 lakhs.

These instances can be multiplied. I only wanted to mention them for this very reason, namely, that if you do not insist on accurate budgeting, your resources will be tied up with the result that (a) we may have to impose certain taxes which could have been avoided, and (b) at the end of the year the administration may be compelled into extravagant expenditure. This is what happens. So this has to be done very tightly and with a very strong hand we have to see to it that the budgeting is proper and accurate.

I say we are also partly to blame in this regard. Because, whenever the budget comes—I began with a reference to the conflicts—everyone in the Opposition here wants to spend crores for our people. Poor people, they deserve everything. That is true. But they want that we must prepare a budget in which crores must be spent; if they do not provide and if they are conservative, there is criticism. That is not the way to husband our financial resources. By all means, let us make up our minds that these are the essential things. There is the Five Year Plan by which every one seems to swear. That has to be implemented. We should implement it. But, now, I have heard the argument some time back: in five years, you have to spend Rs. 100 crores; you provide only Rs. 5 crores in the first year; how will you spend the remaining. That is the proper thing to do. That is an important thing in this Rule of three. It is not possible to spend in the first year. The tempo of work will be slow. In attempting to provide for the whole plan expenditure, if we budget the current year's estimates in this way, the savings that would result would be of this order. That has to be avoided. For this reason, it is very essential that there should be detailed Planning.

We have got the Five Year Plan. One year before that or a year and a half before the next year's budget is to be presented, the administration has to work out every detail from pin to pillar. Provision is made that this project will be started. Nobody knows where the land is. Nobody knows when it will be acquired. Nobody knows when the machines will come. Nobody knows when the technical personnel will come. I have known cases where we had got material, there was nobody there to look to the accounts. They come, they are dumped anywhere. That would again lead to wastage of our very limited resources. We have to look to that. Detailed planning and budgeting in that context is just like an army marching, which works out every detail inch by inch. That is what has to be done. I would, in all humility, suggest that the administration should work out the details. They are very experinenced people; they have been in that line for a number of years. I need not try to teach them much. But, I feel from the records that I have seen for these eight years that even they have to learn a lot. They should try to work out the details and having worked out the details, everything should proceed according to plan.

I have in mind a case, which is a very important national undertaking. I am coming to national undertakings shortly. It is a very important national undertaking. We ordered a variety of things. There was difficulty in clearing those things. With great difficulty that was done. When the wagons began to move, there was wagon shortage. Fifteen thousand wagon days were lost in the course of one month because we had no arrangement at the sidings, we had no arrangement for cranes and we did not know where to place these machines. This is what happens. Therefore, in this planned budget which we are having every year, it is very essential to work out the details and work out the expenditure according to these details. That is what should be done.

I have to draw the attention of the House to a very good feature, a feature on which I lay great hopes, on which we are building up our nation—I am referring to the public undertakings part of our budget. This sector is expanding. I am glad it is expanding. I am also glad to learn that our friends on the opposite side are also anxious about it and they want it to expand. It is proper that it should expand. There are about, I believe, more than 150 or roughly about 200 State undertakings, public corporations, departmental undertakings, all these taken together, having an investment of thousands of crores of rupees. All these undertakings should be looked into. Their constitutions, their methods of administrations should be analysed. It is not for me in the short time at my disposal to make suggestions.

There are some which are corporations. Some are ordinary private partnerships. Some are departmentally run. Some are mixed companies with private and public money. All kinds of permutations and combinations are in vogue in regard to these public undertakings. That should be clarified and the matter should be cleared up for which kind of undertaking which kind of structure is proper. This must be considered. What happens? Looking through the Explanatory Memorandum and the Budget figures, I find that we are giving probably Rs. 2 crores of advance to one private company Messrs Atual Products. It is a private company. It has drawn money on the 31st of March in two years. That means, the money was not to be spent in that year. It was drawn literally at the fag end of the year because the money might lapse. Why this process? I am saying this, I do not grudge any private industry being helped. But,

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there should be some system, some control. Parliament loses all control. We do not know how the money is being spent.

This brings me to another important question. In England, when only certain guarantees were issued, when certain private undertakings were taken over by the public sector, Parliament had certain rights of supervision and control. Here, we are advancing big loans, Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 20 crores, like that to various private companies. It is the Government's duty to see that public money is not lost. To that extent we are committed. We feel that they would come back. That is the assurance that we get here in Parliament. What is the control which we have got. I do not mind the private sector running it in any way. What is the control which Parliament has got on that part on which public money is being spent? That is the issue to which little thought has been given.

For instance, our friends had complained about the present people who are running the Tatas. They may be right, they may be wrong; I do not know much about it because I have not studied that case fully. But, I can say this much. We are advancing them large sums of money. Not only that. They are getting money from abroad, loans to which we give guarantee. The Government stands as guarantor. But, then we have no control: nothing. I am told that my colleague the Chairman of the Estimates Committee or some Members wanted to go to one of these private concerns. It was thought that he cannot go there and the private hint was conveyed that he need not go.

An Hon. Member: Which concern?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is no use bringing in the names of such concerns. That is the position. They are getting money; they have no business to say like that. I do demand here in this House that any private concern which is subsidised or helped in any way, whose loans are guarnteed by the State, shall be amenable to control and supervision of Parliament, the supreme organisation and supreme body of this country. That is very important. That must be there. That would take away all the objections that we are hearing about public undertakings—because Parliament interferes, there is no freedom of management, all these things which they say, I think, once we enforce these rules, they will go. How to reconcile both these aspects? As a matter of fact, I make bold to say that this House...

Mr. Speaker: What does he suggest? Does he suggest that their Administration report should be placed on the Table of the House and an opportunity given to the Members to discuss that report?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is one way of doing it. We can get their balance sheets and their budgets, if they prepare any budgets.

This brings me to the point that whereas every year, the Budget contains and does give the balance sheets of certain undertakings, not of all, their budget is not available. We grant certain moneys to them from year to year. Certain investments are made, Rs. 10 crores, 20 crores, Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 100 crores. Sums of that magnitude are invested. It is desirable that we should know how, why and where they would be spent. If it is not possible to prepare a full budget, a very detailed statement of the requirements, what they expect to do as a result of that investment, what is their next year's programme, all that must be given. The explanatory memorandum does not enlighten us on that point. As a matter of fact, all this information leaves us still in a worse position. It is also vague, nebulous, it does not take us anywhere.

Mr. Speaker: Would he like that wherever moneys are lent by the Government, the constitution of that company, the articles and memorandum of association, the annual balance sheet, profit and loss account and the administration report at least ought to be kept in the Library so as to enable hon. Members to read all of them?

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: And questions, if necessary, put down?

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will so direct.

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, I may draw your attention to TELCO. Even in respect of TELCO, which is more than 50 per cent subsidised and helped by Government money, we do not get their annual reports, balance sheets, nothing. And we have to get it with great difficulty in the public Accounts Committee after writing several times.

Then, I would also urge a note of caution.

Mr. Speaker: Would he like that it ought to be one of the conditions of lending, that they must submit their balance sheet, profit and loss account, administration reports, their constitution, articles of association and any variations from time to time?

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes, Sir, perfactly right. That is what we want.

I would like to draw your attention to one thing in this regard. Take for instanse the CSIR. It is a small thing. It has some duties. We give them money from cesses etc., some money direct. They do some research work to be available to industry for exploitation purposes. Promptly, three or four years ago, we started another concern called the National Research Development Corporation. Now, the functions and duties of this corporation are to utilise all the researches made for commercial purposes and see that the firms are able to make full use of them. Why all this duplication?

Similarly, credit corporations. There is the Industrial Finance Corporation. There is the National Development Council or Corporation, and so many—three, four or five. Then on the top of it we have got the Reserve Bank, the co-operatives, the State Bank and all these things which are also run by the Government. Why should we have such a multiplicity of credit organisations. That is not desirable. Somebody has to apply his mind, because all these things have been going on in a haphazard way,—that is my point—and we have to rationalise them.

Probably there was ample justification when these schemes were started, there were some very good grounds to go in for these ventures, but what is very necessary is that we must rationalise these things, streamline our State undertakings in every way—not only from the point of view of their constitution and administration etc., but also from these aspects.

Then I would come to certain aspects of our revenue budget. I feel I am one of those who always believe that direct tax is always preferable to indirect tax, and therefore I have always held that the machinery which administers direct taxation should be A-1, very efficient and productive of good results.

Our income-tax revenue has remained more or less, during all these three years, in the neighbourhood of Rs. 160 to Rs. 170 crores. We all talk, every section of the House says that there is tax evasion, but we have not been able to mop it up. As a matter of fact, in the blackmarketing days people had lot of blackmarket money lying with them. We have not been able to collect that even.

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Now, is it not possible for us to improve our collections under income-tax? I feel that our Income-tax department requires a little more efficient personnel, if I may say so. I do not have much against those who are running the show today. Very probably they are experienced people, but I think the department has expended rather suddenly, with the result that we had to recruit all kinds of new people, inexperienced people. In that respect I have always felt that it is better to see that we give powers to certain experienced men only for collection, levying, assessment etc. The others who are just picking up should not have those powers. Their power should be limited, they should be made to experience work, go and be attached to some one for two, three, four or five years. I say even that is not a long period. Now every one gets the authority to levy up to Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs after one year. That is too small a period. He will lose money. He cannot properly assess, he does not know where to get the tax. Therefore, it is very proper that we should entrust this work to people with some experience and gradually develop that.

I know their problems, I know their difficulties, but I feel that there is a lot of scope for improvement and that can be done by way of not giving all kinds of powers to people who have no experience. That should be stopped. That is very essential.

I am sure I can anticipate one thing in regard to the revenue side of our Budget. There will be lots of things said probably this side as well as on the other side on the excise duties. Excise duties have certainly shown a higher collection. They have improved considerably, that is true. New excise duties have been levied, but I want to remind the House only about one factor.

When an excise duty is levied, in the initial stages we all talk of its becoming a burden on the consumer. We have our say. Some duties are levied, some are reduced, and that is where the position stands. But the real pressure for the removal of an excise duty comes when the producer gets into trouble. He has overpiling of stocks, he does not know what to do, and that pressure becomes irresistible. Now I ask why should the pressure of the consumer, who wants cheaper things, not be irresistible? It should be irresistible. He has greater claims.

Having levied the excise duty, having made the consumer suffer for these two or three years, pay for every little bit that he purchased more, you lose nerves. You say: "Now we will come down, eat the humble pie and reduce the excise duty". I say that is wrong.

With all due respect to the many great luminaries of private industry, some of whom may probably be here even, I may say that another reason for this is that they are earning, they have become accustomed to earning very huge returns, disproportionately high returns, 10, 15 or 20 per cent on their investments, and they are not able to reconcile themselves to a lower return. That is the reason, and therefore there is over-stocking. They will not reduce the prices. They would much rather have over-stocking, knowing full well that when there is overstocking Government will come down and reduce the excise duty and then they can clear off. This is the story. There may be some genuine hard cases, I am not questioning that, but the general pattern is this. Therefore, I would urge this House not to rush away with the idea that because certain great industrialists have come forward with demands for a reduction of duties, we should get unnerved and say: "All right, let us reduce." No, this should not be done.

People have to make sacrifices. The Plan has to succeed. This nation has to become great. We have to prosper. Every home has to have some decent comfort. All that has to be achieved, and for that we have got to make sacrifices. When it comes to the ethics of sacrifice, we shall demand of the private sector also to make sacrifices.

I would not add anything more except to say that in this context it is very desirable that we should all gird up our loins and see to it that we shall have the minimum comforts, and with that many of us will have to be content.

Those who are today getting maximum comforts will have to reduce them and bring them to the level of the others. I do not believe in their rising to higher standards when those who are having a lower standard are unable to raise it; so, they must come down, so that at least for some years to come we shall have a peaceful process of economic growth.

Shri Somani (Dausa): The budget statement by the Prime Minister this year is a unique event inasmuch as this is the first time that the Prime Minister has had to take on himself the onerous responsibility of presenting the budget statement, owing to circumstances of which we are all aware.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call Dr. Krishnaswami next and then Shri M. R. Masani.

Shri Somani: The statement shows the determination of the Government of India to go ahead with mobilising all our resources.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must get up in their seats and try to catch my eye, and cannot be expecting me to go on asking.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You have the list of names with you aready.

Mr. Speaker: I may have the names, but they must get up at least once to show that they are now ready to speak. Sometimes, I call them after they give their names, and they say, 'No, no; I shall speak tomorrow afternoon, after I have my lunch'. This is my misfortune here. Therefore, unless an hon. Member gets up at least once or twice and catches my eye, whatever might be the list, I would not call him.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): We on this side are unable to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can say, 'Sir.....'.

Hon. Members ought not to content themselves with merely giving their names, because sometimes, when I call them because their names are there, they say, 'No, no. Only tomorrow, I intend speaking.' if they say so, I would not allow them an opportunity the next day. Hon. Members will take the trouble of getting up at least once or twice; there is no harm if they do so. There is no question of want of prestige in that. There is no dishonour in getting up.

Shri Somani: The statement shows the determination of the Government of India to go ahead with the implementation of the core of the Plan with all the resources at their disposal. The budget review also gives a picture of the vigorous efforts that have been made during the last year to overcome the various difficulties which had arisen in the functioning of the Plan.

13·42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is gratifying to learn that, at any rate, in certain directions, there are hopeful signs of improvement. At this time, last year, we were faced with a very grave situation, so far as the foreign exchange position was concerned. But thanks to the all-round efforts made by Government, and also due to the favourable response that

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has been received from so many friendly countries, it can be definitely said that we are in a much better position today than we were in during the last year.

The fact, however, remains that the problem of fulfilling the entire targets as set out in the original Second Plan remains as difficult as ever it was. While a ceiling of Rs. 4800 crores has been fixed so far as the total outlay in the public sector is concerned, it is quite obvious that even if Government were able to raise the necessary resources for fulfilling this ceiling, still, the Plan will fall short of its physical targets at least to the extent of ten to fifteen per cent, inasmuch as there has been a rise in costs all round; and on account of that factor, the targets of production or employment as outlined in the original Plan will not be possible, unless some other measures are taken, and unless the Planning Commission takes an overall view as to how these overall targets can be kept intact.

In this connection, I would recall the success of the First Five Year Plan. Even in regard to the First Five Year Plan, it was found that so far as the public sector was concerned, there was a shortfall of 17 per cent. in the total investment, and indeed, so far as the industrial public sector was concerned, the shortfall was as much as 40 per cent. Still, the Plan was successful because there was an over-fulfilment from the private sector, and from that point of view, we were able to achieve the estimated increase in the national income.

It is from that point of view that I submit that it should be possible to keep intact the original targets of national income, employment, production etc. if certain policy decisions are taken in regard to the various possibilities which are open to the private sector to compensate for whatever shortfall there might arise in the public sector. At this moment, I am not quite willing to enter into a controversy. The hon. Leader of the Communist Party on his opening speech on the Budget made all sorts of allegations and insinuations against America, against the INTUC and against the private sector and so on and so forth. I do not hold any brief for the Federation or for that matter, for any other body against which he has made insinuations in other directions. But the fact remains that while the Communist Party pays lip service to the fulfilment of the Second Plan, their suggestions, if carried out, will mean that there will be utter chaos and disorder in our economy in which perhaps they will be in a better position to function.

For instance, he was very sarcastic about the very generous help that we have been promised from America, and he spoke as if this was something new. We are all aware how America has been giving aid since the First Five Year Plan began, and it is not as if the dollar is smiling today. They have come to the aid of this country for a long time. So, it is no use making all sorts of adverse inferences in regard to the supply of various commodities or the prices or making various other insinuations against the generous offer that we have received from America due to the vigorous efforts that have been made both by Government as well as by the representatives of the private sector last year in promoting goodwill and favourable reaction in America and various other friendly countries.

So far as the reference by Shri S. A. Dange to the Federation and to the capitalists and the monopolists of the private sector in general is concerned, I would only like to say that while making all sorts of wild charges he has conveniently forgotten the solid contribution which has been made by the business community in building the national economy. He himself referred to the part played by Mr. Jamshedji Tata and said how in spite of heavy odds he was able to establish a project of which the country could be proud. Similar instances, of course, not of that big nature, can also be given about the establishment of various industries. You can look even into the history of the textile industry to see how during its long chequered period the industry has fought and struggled against various odds and established itself today in such a way that it occupies the foremost position even in the international market. What I mean to say is that there are, of course, both sides of the picture, whichever sector may be taken into consideration, and it is no use painting any sector in black and simply highlighting its shortcomings and weaknesses, overlooking completely the solid achievements or the valuable contributions which that sector may have made to the national economy.

The hon. Member said about the evasion of taxes. It should be condemned in certainly as strong words as could be found, but I could not understand the way in which he said it, namely, that the avoidance of taxes was what he called most immoral. So far as I can see, avoidance of taxation open to anybody by legal means is a general practice which is being followed in all countries. I have seen here in several discussions with many distinguished lawyer friends in this House that they were quite willing to advise any businessman so far as legal avoidance of any taxation is concerned and I do not see how, if a section of the people have resorted to making gifts, a loophole that was available openly under the law, the hon. leader of the Communist Party could thereby paint the entire business community as highly immoral. What I mean to say is this: certainly I admit that there has been a deplorable deterioration in moral standards in our country, but the fact remains that that deterioration, to which he referred, is applicable in common to all sections. It is no use, therefore, painting one community in such black colours and thereby belittling the contribution which the business community has made to the national economy.

He also said something about the workers, how the INTUC in collusion with the business community is trying to stifle the demands of the workers. All these are known facts—as to how, somehow to gain cheap popularity, they are trying to exploit the workers and trying to mislead them and trying to come in the way of smooth production.

I just wanted to make all these references only because I think that most of the remarks which the hon. leader of the Communist Party made either against America or against the INTUC or against the business community were totally uncalled for and unwarranted.

Coming to the budget proposals and to the taxation policy of Government, the Prime Minister, of course, has said on so many occasions that so far as the broad pattern of the taxation policy is concerned, it is inevitable and it has to stand as it is; at the same time, he was good enough to say in his address to the Federation yesterday that subject to this overall broad policy of taxation, he was quite open to examine any minor adjustments in the taxation structure here and there which were found to be causing genuine difficulty to trade and industry. It is in that spirit of suggesting some modifications of a constructive nature which will promote savings and investment and keep up the tempo of increase in production which we have been having for the last few years, that I venture to make a few suggestion, in the hope that the Ministry of Finance will be pleased to see through the implications as to how without any substantial loss of revenue they may consider the modifications in certain directions which might bring about the desired improvement.

The hon. leader of the Communist Party again sarcastically referred to the resolution of the Federation. Of course, he gave a long list of the taxes

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embodied in the resolution which the Federation has appealed to Government for modification or withdrawal. But if a proper and realistic calculation is made about the nature of the amount involved in modifying the various taxes, to which the Federation resolution refers, it will be found that the inference which the hon. leader of the Communist Party drew, as if the Federation was asking for the total abolition of taxes in this country, is very sweeping. Far from it. The fact is that we are having at present in this country the highest number of direct taxes; I mean there is no direct tax anywhere else which is not prevalent in India. There are countries which are having wealth tax or some other kind of tax; but they have given relief in other directions. The position in this country is that we have added one tax after the other and all forms of direct taxation prevalent in any other country in the world have been brought about here. It is here in certain directions where relief could be given without any substantial loss of revenue that I propose to make a few suggestions for the Ministry of Finance to sympathetically consider.

Take the question of compulsory deposits. This has brought about Rs. 3 crores and a few odd lakhs to Government. So far as the basic purpose of this levy is concerned, it can be achieved by various other powers which Governmenut enjoy under various Acts. After all, even if there are certain reserves with companies, they do not remain idle with them; they remain either utilised in various ways, or, if they have got a surplus not utilised that way, that remains with banks. To that extent, therefore, whatever surplus there is with companies, is certainly utilised in the monetary sector. Therefore, so far as this compulsory deposit levy is concerned, it can be safely withdrawn without causing any loss of revenue or in any way affecting the resources required for our Plan.

Then take the question of the high tax on dividend. As a matter of fact, the former Finance Minister had also publicly indicated that so far as these two levies were concerned, namely, compulsory deposits as well as the tax on dividends, they were of a very temporary nature and as soon as circumstances would permit, Government would come forward to modify or withdraw them. It is therefore in the context of the present pressing need to give some relief that it is highly desirable that Government should consider modifying these levies.

Similarly, so far as the tax on bonus shares is concerned, this has been levied at such a prohibitive level that it hardly has any chance of bringing any substantial revenue to Government. Therefore, it can also be modified without fear of losing any substantial amount.

A suggestion was made the other day by Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman of the ICIC, in regard to certain tax concessions which should be made applicable to such credit institutions as the ICIC and perhaps also the IFC. These institutions are rendering very good service to industry at a time when capital is so scarce and it is very difficult even for any sound project to float any company—so that it is desirable that such suggestions of a constructive nature, which do not at all involve any substantial loss of revenue, should be properly gone into.

Coming again to the question of resources, it appears that so far as the taxation limit is concerned, Government have not been slow. Indeed, the original target of the Planning Commission was to raise Rs. 450 crores during entire Second Plan period by way of additional taxation, but Government of course have levied taxes much more than what was the original intention of the planners. Indeed, during the period of last year on two occasions, that is, at the time of the last Budget and before, the former

Finance Minister levied something of the order of Rs. 130 crores of additional taxation, while the intention of the Planning Commission was to recommend something like an average of Rs. 45 crores per year.

That shows that so far as taxation effort is concerned, Government have not been slow, but have indeed crossed the safe limit recommended by the Planning Commission. But so far as the borrowing programme or the expected resources from small savings are concerned—whatever the targets either under the original Second Five Year Plan or even under the last budget—these have not been realised. It is in these directions that certain efforts will have to be mobilised if the question of deficit financing is to be properly tackled. We were told last year that the question of deficit financing in the context of the inflationary conditions in the country could not be more than Rs. 900 crores throughout the Plan period. We find that deficit financing had already been resorted to the extent of about Rs. 600 crores and there is a provision for about Rs. 205 crores. It appears that the entire amount of Rs. 900 crores may be utilised before this year is out. So, utmost efforts have to be made so that the atmosphere may be created whereby Government borrowing programme and the programme of attracting savings from the people may be more successful.

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Various factors have been responsible. It is not necessary for me to analyse all the factors. The fact remains that if deficit financing has to be kept under check, as contemplated, Government will have to take a decision so that the necessary resources by way of borrowing and national savings may be made available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your time is up.

Shri Somani: I would like to say a few words about the textile industry. Shri T. N. Singh referred to the excise duties and said that Government should not hear whatever the big industrialists might have to say. If there are abnormal profits, I certainly agree with him that the Government, before agreeing to modify any excise duty, must go into the economics of them. If it is true, Government need not look into the representations of the industry. But here it is a different story. Whatever you may do, whether you modify the excise duty or not, the available resources will be the same. Thereby you will force the industry to curtail production. The process of diminishing returns has already begun and the production in the textile industry has fallen and continues to fall.

I will give only one example. I have myself been making investigations in the case of two mills in Sholapur. The entire economic life of Sholapur has been paralysed. Two big textile mills are completely closed and the entire population that is dependent on the smooth functioning of the textile industry there has been very adversely affected. In Bombay one mill which was running for the last twenty years has been closed and has gone into liquidation. Quite a number of mills in various centres are at present faced with a very difficult situation. It is a question of simple economics which can be worked out on the basis of the present cloth price ruling in the market *plus* the excise duty. It will show how the majority in the industry is working at a loss.

So, if the relief is not forthcoming, production will fall. The profits have already fallen. So far as the revenue to the Government is concerned, it may be the same amount. If on the other hand, relief is given and if the industry is enabled to function and increase its production, then more revenues would be forthcoming to the Government. It is in that context, keeping the employment opportunities and the smooth running of the industry that something should be done for

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the textile industry. It is already too late. If that is done, the mills which are closing one after another will be able to meet the crisis and the industry will not be forced to curtail its production at a time when we want to export more and create more employment. Everything possible is being done under the Plan to create more employment opportunities. It is, therefore, in that context, that I would like to appeal to the Government to examine the situation as prevailing in the textile industry with all the facts and figures. If they are convinced that really the financial position of the various companies does not warrant any change, they can continue but if it is otherwise, they should not do so any longer. I hope they will look into this.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should like at the outset to associate myself with the tribute that has been paid to Maulana Azad by the Prime Minister. A great Minister, a great statesman, who spoke out his mind fearless of frowns and careless of raptures, and above all a great gentleman has departed leaving a sense of void not only amongst his colleagues but also in Parliament.

I have a few bones to pick and some suggestions to offer which I hope the Government will consider. For over six years I have been paralysed by the manner in which the Government of India Budget of the Central Government as laid before Parliament is produced. Each year, the financial statement is getting 'curioser and curioser'. I have tried hard to find answers to certain simple questions. What are the total revenues and capital expenditures of the Union Government? How much foreign aid did we obtain during 1957-58 and how much have we budgeted for in 1958-59? One may wade through all the pages of this document without in the least whit being wiser. There are of course many interesting items in this financial statement. We find, for instance, there is one item entitled relief for linseed cultivators against which the only entry is Rs. 1,000 for 1956-57. Then, there is another item—post-war reconstruction fund—against which there is no entry at all. But, to crown all, there is an item which purports to be the statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Central Government which is found on page 24. This works out to the imposing total of about Rs. 7,598 crores which, is somewhat unlikely.

I am sure that there is a deeper significance behind all these figures, that even blank entries are full of content and meaning to financial wizards. But simple minded persons like me—and there must be others in this House who are equally simple-minded—would like the financial statement to be a little less complicated. If for technical reasons, no change in the presentation of these accounts is possible, let us have for our benefit a simple statement of revenue receipts and expenditure, capital receipts and expenditure and the overall surplus or deficit altogether.

The Prime Minister, with that humility characteristic of so many great men has remarked that his was a pedestrian Budget. A thousand pities this that a man of his colossal stature should be content to accept the role of a caretaker. Here is a person who is superior to the office which he holds, and who by the advantage of his towering authority could have brought about a greater change in the situation but is yet content not to do so for certain reasons. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief that the foundation has been laid firmly and surely of a dynamic fiscal policy during the past twenty months which will serve our needs for years to come. Even now, as the *Economic Survey* points out, all is not well. Since the beginning of the Second Plan, stresses and strains have developed and though the outlook has slightly improved in recent times—thanks largely to the generous help proffered by friends from abroad—there is cause for anxiety.

Our foreign exchange reserves have all but been wiped out. The harvest for the coming year will be much less favourable than they were last year. As the *Economic Survey* points out: "For the coming year, the increase in industrial output is likely to be somewhat smaller than in the current year, as the rice crops is short and the rate of increase of industrial production has tended to slow down. This makes it particularly necessary to formulate the investment programmes for the year carefully and to secure that unplanned increase in consumption did not reduce the resources needed for our development". We cannot afford to have a sizable import surplus. In these circumstances, it was rather strange that the Budget speech of the Prime Minister did not even mention the overall figure of the deficit anticipated. Nor have we had reasons for a deficit of Rs. 205 crores being considered to be safe, advanced either in the budget speech or in other papers supplied to us. It is surprising that no attempt has been made to tailor this Budget either to the current economic situation and the prospects for the near future, or to adjust in a realistic fashion the total outlay on the Plan. Unfortunately current official thinking on the Plan continues to be hypnotized by the mystical figure of Rs. 4800 crores.

Let us realise that in the first two years, the outlay spent was around Rs. 1500 crores. In 1958-59 the Budget provides for another Rs. 1000 crores. In broad terms, then both the Centre and the States would have spent at the end of three years about Rs. 2400 crores. In the last two years Rs. 2400 crores remain to be spent by the Centre and the States. How is this to be achieved? In this context it is revealing that the stepping up in planned expenditure from Rs. 804 crores to Rs. 1025 crores is balanced by an increase in external assistance from Rs. 105 crores to Rs. 325 crores. Thanks to this assistance we have been able to step up our planned expenditure this year. But, at the same time, I must point out that that we cannot look to foreign aid for a progressive stepping up of the Plan. During the First Plan, foreign aid utilised amounted to about 10 per cent of the total expenditure, that is about Rs. 200 crores. During the first two years of the Second Plan the proportion of foreign aid given is a little above 10 per cent. In 1958-59 foreign aid will constitute about 30 per cent of our planned expenditure. While we must be thankful for the timely help so generously given by our friends abroad, we have to realise that any further increase in planned expenditure in the last two years will need much greater domestic effort both at the Centre and at the States. It is equally clear that the whole complex of fiscal policies which we have pursued so far have not succeeded in raising resources to the anticipated extent or adequately. The time has arrived when a fresh approach and a new look at some of our measures is indicated.

The very fact that after the dynamic tax effort of last year the deficit increased from Rs. 275 crores to Rs. 380 crores in the revised estimates proves that the attempt to take the tax system out of its old grooves was not wholly an unmixed blessing. It is now patent that what we gained by additional taxes we more than lost in public subscriptions to Government loans and in much lower collections by way of small savings. A few figures culled from official sources are revealing. The small savings collections for 1957-58 fell short of the budget estimate of Rs. 100 crores by as much as Rs. 40 crores, and the net collections of loans were only Rs. 77 crores as compared to Rs. 141 crores in 1955-56. Any rational fiscal policy should not only take into account the taxes expected to be collected but also the amount of loans that are expected to flow into the Exchequer. The shortfall in resources including loans underlines the point that our fiscal

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policy cannot be pronounced to be wholly successful.

Now, Sir, I should like to go on to another point which has been mentioned frequently in the past in this house and outside. I should like to point out that, we have had many shock treatments during the past one and a half years, and we have to realise that not all these shock treatments have been beneficial. In short, the shock treatment of last year had to be paid for and the cost has been fairly heavy. The *Economic Survey* on page 9 points out that the stock markets have lost 25 per cent since August, 1956. The series of shocks that have been administered, the tax proposals in September, 1956, in November, 1956 and in May, 1957—have, it would appear in retrospect, been something of an over-retrospect, been something of an overdose. Something should be done to review the position in the light of available resources, and the manner in which our tax system has affected the mechanism of development in our country. Surely it is clear that, by now in the light of experience, some modificatons are absolutely necessary in the experimental tax measures initiated by the distinguished predecessor of the Finance Minister last year.

I do not propose to go into details; these can be considered when we deal with the Finance Bill. But, I should like to point out to my friends that there are certain things which we have to take into account, and which we have not taken sufficiently into account. For instance, a reference was made to the compulsory deposit scheme. I should like to point out that the compulsory deposit scheme in respect of reserves has to be modified. It is obvious now that it was a hasty step and, consequently, its operation had to be diluted. In its present form the scheme is too much trouble administratively and too little use financially. The least that should be done is to exempt from the operation of the scheme such undertakings as are not likely to have excess reserves according to the present rules. This will reduce administrative work and increase confidence in the Government even in industrial circles.

Now, as regards the wealth tax on companies I have made my position already clear on several occasions. But I should like to reiterate what I have said so often that wealth tax on companies without a corresponding rebate to shareholders is inequitous and the passage of time does not reduce the degree of inequity at all. I want to point out to my friends that that half of our industry today is operating on a relatively lower margin of profits compared with what it was having 1½ to 2 years ago. That only underlines the need for our taking some steps to rectify some of the injustices that have occurred.

Then, my friends referred to the excise duties. Not all the excise duties levied at the instance of my friend Shri T. T. Krishnamachari can be justified. I think the time has come when we should review his policy fully and have the courage to reverse it if necessary. It is no use trying to say that a dynamic financial revolution has occurred when what we are witnessing is something akin to stagnation.

I should like to point out that so far as these excise duties are concerned, some of the excise duties, on textiles in particular, have had disastrous results. One knows, for instance, that the Brady group of mills, which usually used to declare dividend as a normal feature of its policy has been compelled not to declare any dividend this year. Stocks have accumulated in many of these mills. Even responsible companies are running at a loss. Production has declined and about forty mills have closed down. And, I should like to point that the closing down of these mills, apart from affecting the probability of these mills to which we hon'ble members do not attach importance, create a great deal of unemployment. Unemployment in urban centres is bound to have more serious social consequences than unemployment in rural centres. Some adjustment of excise duties, therefore, on a selective basis is overdue, and I hope and trust that when the time comes for us to discuss the Finance Bill we will have adequate opportunities for full discussion on these points.

Let me pass on to the consideration of another basic problem. Quite apart from the shortage of internal resources for the implementation of the Plan, there is the more basic question of shortage of foreign exchange. Today, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we seem to have acquired some proficiency in meeting the resources problem internally by the simple expedient of printing more money. But unfortunately for us, we are not allowed to print the currencies of other nations. We have, therefore, to resort to other expedients.

We have to realise, Sir, that the rate at which we are piling up deferred credits, in other words, future liabilities, makes it incumbent on us to think of the future. As a country, we have had the enviable record of honouring everyone of our obligations. Unlike many other nations, we have never, defaulted and it would be a sad day for the prestige and prosperity of our country if we allow this record to be tarnished.

This implies, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that from now on we must bend our energies to seeing how best we can promote exports from our country. One of the most important impediments towards increasing exports or to keep up exports at the present level is the high cost of production. Another impediment is the high level of domestic consumption generated largely by deficits incurred in the past. And the third is—here I am speaking with a certain amount of trepidation because I realise that seated next to me is my hon'ble friend, the Chairman of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee—our failure to increase the production of commercial crops adequately to create surplus for exports.

Of course, this problem of increase of food supply can be tackled on many fronts. But one of the basic problems which faces us is the problem of land utilisation. We should try to increase the productivity of food-crops on each acre of land so that land resources are released for the production of commercial crops, and this is a problem which has to be tackled not in a half-hearted and faint-hearted manner but with a definite aim, with a definite objective and with a definite policy. We have to tackle it as quickly as possible because within the next 18 months, the time for honouring our deferred liabilities will fall due.

In other words, we have to reverse the gear. In future, we would have to create budget surpluses and also an expansion of exports. The dynamic, fiscal policy initiated by my friend, whatever advantages it might have had, was too much of an overdose, too much of an amateurish experiment, to be allowed to continue in its purity for long.

Our policy then, from now onwards, should be to restrain public expenditure at the present level for the coming two or three years. This year we have decided to spend Rs. 1,000 crores. Let us continue to spend at the rate of 1,000 crores each year for the next two or three years. I shall tell you the reason why it is important that we should do so. We have to reduce budget deficits appreciably, so that surpluses are available for exports from now on we have to concentrate on areas of activity which have an important role in earning or saving foreign exchange, and finally, we have to direct our energies towards consolidating the gains of the last three or four years. Either we consolidate now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, so that we may make a further substantial advance in the third Plan, or else, we follow the present policy of drift which will make it impossible for us to have a third Plan and this would be disastrous not only from the economic point of view but also from the consideration of our being an example to other nations in Asia.

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I suggest that we have less than two years within which to prepare ourselves for meeting the large commitments by way of repayment of loans. Unless we act promptly and effectively, we are in for disaster.

My hon. friend, the leader of the Communist Party, referred to the recession in the United States of America. The *Economic Survey* has also made mention of this fact. I should like to point out that industrial countries have a habit of more quickly overcoming recession and, therefore, within the next six or seven months, we might expect a different climate in economic development in those very countries. We ought not to allow the fact of a recession to stop us from producing more of these commercial crops for the purpose of export.

More important than this, if we wish to step over from the second Plan to the third Plan, this is the logical policy that would have to be followed. Although it might be rather harsh to be told that we would have to revise the estimated figures of the Plan from Rs. 4,800 crores to Rs. 4,200 crores, or Rs. 4,300 I say it will be a gain from the points of view of the country. After all, if we have Rs. 4,200 crores or Rs. 4,400 crores, you are having a plan expenditure which is double of what it was in the first Five Year Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not turn his back to the Chair.

Dr. Krishnaswami: In addition, you would have the advantage also, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of the second Plan dovetailing into the third Plan. There are many countries in different parts of the world which are watching our economic development. Although I should be reluctant to claim too much for our country, may I point out Sir, that it is most important that we should plan well, plan thoroughly and plan successfully.

For the first time in the history of this world we have a country which has embarked on the experiment of economic planning on the basis of adult franchise. In other countries like the United Kingdom, we had limited franchise and economic development. In still other countries, we have had totalitarian rule and forced labour. But this is the first country which has embarked on a new experiment and exactly because it has embarked on this experiment, it should carefully plan and programme. We should not hesitate to throw overboard ameteurish experiments in finance, some of which represented too much of an overdose, if necessary.

After all, we should not be squeamish about the reputation of individuals. What is important is that we should look to the welfare and prosperity of our country.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the course of the debate on the Life Insurance Corporation Funds, the Finance Minister was good enough to express some concern about what would happen to me in business if I were to follow the principles which I suggested to him arising out of the Chagla Commission's report. As I listened to the Finance Minister making his budget speech and read the papers which were circulated to us on that day, I wondered whether the Finance Minister would not have been better advised to reserve that concern not for the business future but the business present of the Government of which he is the head.

I felt that perhaps that concern was more called for by the state of affairs to which the finances of this country had been brought under the stewardship of this Government of which the Finance Minister has been the head.

Now, this budget is a little unfortunate in the sense that, along with the capital deficit left uncovered, there is also a revenue deficit which we have been unable to cover. This combination of two deficits is not indicative of a sound state of affairs for the business of the country. But, apart from that, I will not rely on alarmist reports or on outside criticism. I will rely on the facts set out in the Economic Survey for 1957-58 which Government have themselves circulated. I have read this report more than once with the greatest care and interest, and I would like to congratulate whatever group of honest and efficient officials prepared this, because substantially it tells the truth. It gives the facts. That truth is not very palatable; that truth does not make very pleasant reading.

My friend Mr. Krishnaswami has already cited certain parts of this survey to show the unfortunate state of affairs in which our finances are to be found today. But, at the risk of stressing this a little, I would like to read two or three passages from this survey to show just what the position is in regard to certain aspects of our economic life.

At page 18 the Survey deals with inflation. Some satisfaction has been expressed that prices have stopped rising or fallen somewhat. But the Survey goes on to say that:

> "Despite the slight fall in prices in recent months, and despite the relative improvement in monetary trends noticed above, the economic situation is basically one in which there is a continuous pull, on balance, in the direction of inflation."

At pages 6 and 17 the survey refers to the unfortunate food situation. On page 3, it refers to the slow down in industrial advance. It points out that this slow down is shared by both producer and consumer goods. Then it goes on to say:

> "In a number of industries such as sewing machines, bicycles, electric lamps, pig iron, finished steel, caustic soda, ammonium sulphate, concrete pipes and storage batteries, production either levelled off or declined during this year."

On page 11 it refers to the sad drop in our exports. On page 8, it refers to the drop in the value of equities to the extent of 25 per cent, and points out that:

> 'capital issues during the year were Rs. 27 crores as compared to Rs. 35 crores in 1956."

On pages 1, 9 and 17, it refers to the calamitous drop in foreign exchange. On page 17 it goes on to discuss the drop in domestic savings and on page 20 it says:

> "The yield of public loans amounting to Rs. 213 crores in the first two years is below the Plan expectation of Rs. 140 crores a year. Small savings, which were estimated to yield Rs. 100 crores a year on an average, will barely reach a total of Rs. 120 crores in the first two years."

Then the Survey goes to point out how we are shaping our future. It says that our present commitments will throw a heavy burden on the country's balance of payments in the period of the Third Plan. This is a very important point.

It has been estimated that our repaying the corpus of the loans that we are undertaking and the interest on these loans at present will amount to Rs. 80 crores in the last year of the present Plan and it will rise to Rs. 110 crores to Rs. 120 crores a year in the first two years of the Third Plan, and will fall a little to Rs. 75 crores in 1963-64. In other words, even before the

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Third Plan is reached, we will have embarked on a liability abroad of Rs. 300 crores to be repaid during the first three years of the Third Plan. Or, as somebody has well put it, the first half of the Third Plan has been mortgaged already to salvage the Second Plan.

Finally, the Survey goes to point out who or what is responsible for this state of affairs. It has been alleged that these are the pangs and pains of development. But the Survey does not say that. The Survey says at page 12:

> "It has been quite clear for some time that the development programmes under implementation were causing an excessive strain"

Strain is natural but this is excessive strain—

> "on the economy and that it was necessary, both from the point of view of internal price stability and a more viable position on external account, to take effective steps to correct the imbalance.... Inevitably, these programmes have themselves to be adjusted to an extent in order to lessen the excessive strain in the immediate future."

Again on page 14 the Survey says:

> "The experience in the last two years has shown that the impact of the Plan on the balance of payments was under-assessed when the Plan was formulated."

These are statements made in a document which Government themselves wish us to study and believe. And I personally find it a credible and praise-worthy document, an objective study. What does it amount to? What is it that Government has done to the people through the budget of last year and the Plan which the budget seeks to fulfil?

In the first place, while trying to raise the standard of life of the people, last year's budget has actually lowered the standard of life of the people, particularly of the middle classes, who are the backbone of the community and particularly a reservoir from which the leadership of the country comes and will come for many years in the future.

Secondly, it has endangered the savings of small people. It has given them a lack of sense of security when they give money to Government loans or post office savings certificates. This is proved by the sad fact that the spot price of gold has gone up from Rs. 104 per tola in June 1956 to Rs. 113 per tola in the middle of February 1958. This means that people are hoarding gold. We have also got an estimate that Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 50 crores of gold is being smuggled into India annually because of the big gap in the internal price of gold which I have referred to now and the international price, which is only Rs. 66 per tola. In other words, large numbers of small people, whose savings should be and could be mobilised for our development plans, have been scared away by our present fiscal policies into hoarding money or sending it underground.

Thirdly, the budget of last year gave a blow to industrialisation which we are supposed to encourage. The example of the textile industry, one of our leading industries, has been referred to by previous speakers. Our system of taxation imposes a premium on lethargy, indifference and gives a disincentive to those who want to work hard, to take risks and to save. This is proved by the law of diminishing returns that has set in where taxes are concerned.

Now, I am not worrying about big business. But I do worry about the small entrepreneurs, the small enterprises in this country, and there are thousands and thousands and lakhs of them which, if they were properly harnessed, if their energies were properly channeled, would help us to achieve a better society.

Our efforts, in effect, hurt the small man much more than the big man. Let me give three examples. Our ban on imports puts a squeeze on the intermediate trader and not on the big importer. It is the small importer who is squeezed out by the import restrictions rather than the big man. Our tightening of currency and the squeeze of credit does not hurt the big man. He has still his bank connections and gets bank credit. But the small man fails to find credit and has to cut down his operations or go out of business. Finally, the excise duties, by reducing the margin of profit in trade, squeezes out, not the wholesaler or the big man, but the retail trader, who depends on it for his livelihood.

Then, as Mr. Krishnaswami has pointed out, we are imperilling our foreign credit, which is very precious and dear to us.

Finally, we are mortgaging our future, pawning the resources of our next Plan in trying to make this particular Plan a success. This is the picture that I get, or we get, from the economic survey, and I do hope that hon. Members who have not studied it will take the trouble to read it, because it gives an idea of the difficult position in which we are at present.

Now, what does the Finance Minister suggest in his budget? Does he take note of the Economic Survey and try to carry out its conclusions? Does he come to us and ask us to cut down over investment to which the Survey refers, to boost industrial production, to boost export and to stop deficit financing? I find no such suggestions in the proposals that are contained in this budget. It appears to me that the budget completely ignores all the symptoms and all the danger signals to which I have just drawn attention by a factual survey of the past twelve months.

It would be imagined that one still lives in May 1957 and that nothing has happened since we introduced certain new taxation measures, excise duties, wealth tax, expenditure tax and other duties; that we are still living at that point of time and that we have no lesson to learn and no experience to gain from the last 9 or 10 months. That is why I thought that the description given by an hon. Member, a former Minister of the Congress party in the Upper House, a distinguished lady, was a very apt one. This is not a pedestrian's budget. This is a jay-walker's budget. This is the budget of a man who is dreaming all the while he is crossing the street, impervious to the tootings of horns and the advance of motor cars, buses and trams, impervious to all the dangers which he is inviting, dreamily crossing the street ignoring all danger signals and warnings.

There is another point. It is not a dynamic budget, it is not a budget of imagination. It is a budget of stagnation. We evidently want the present stagnating condition of our economy to continue. If we do not, we would certainly modify the taxation measures.

The hon. Finance Minister said the other day outside Delhi that 95 per cent. of the Plan would be carried out. Shri Somani has already said from the Congress Benches that he thinks that ten to fifteen per cent. shortage would result, which leaves less than 95 per cent. Shri Krishnaswamy, on the other hand, does not see how even that much can be done. There is a widening gap in the Plan and I would like to give some figures to show that, leave aside 95 per cent.,

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even 85 or 75 per cent. of the Plan may not be capable of achievement.

Of a total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores, there were firm resources estimated in the original Plan of only Rs. 2,400 crores and in one way or another Rs. 2,400 crores were left to windfalls from abroad, deficit finance or uncovered gaps.

Now, let us see what has happened to the Rs. 2,400 crores. The surplus from current revenues, which was then estimated in the original Plan at Rs. 800 crores, has dropped by Rs. 550 to Rs. 250 crores. Public loans, which were estimated at Rs. 700 crores, have come down to Rs. 400 crores. So, there is a deficit of Rs. 300 crores. Small savings, which were budgeted at Rs. 500 crores, have come down by Rs. 235 crores to Rs. 265 crores. In other words, Rs. 1,085 crores have to be added to the original gap in our resources, and the original gap in our resources was Rs. 2,400 crores. Now, we have to add Rs. 1,085 crores to it and we get an uncovered deficit in our total Plan of five years of Rs. 3,485 crores, *i.e.*, nearly 75 per cent. of the total Plan itself. How then can we complete 95 per cent. of the Plan? It simply cannot and will not be done. We may say that we will do it, but it will not happen.

How do the hon. Finance Minister and the Budget propose to cover this gap? The hon. Finance Minister very cheerfully estimates Rs. 125 crores as receipts from market borrowing as against Rs. 80 crores which actually materialised last year. What is the reason for us to feel that we will have 50 per cent. more this time than last year, with the same taxes and the same economic climate? He estimates that we will get Rs. 100 crores a year from the small savings. What is the story of the last two years? The year before last we had Rs. 60 crores. This year also we hope to get Rs. 60 crores. But let us look at the facts. For ten months of the current year we only had actually recovered Rs. 37·6 crores. In the last two months of this year we hope to get Rs. 22·4 crores. Why? If ten months were taken to get Rs. 37 crores, why should we be so over-optimistic as to expect Rs. 22 crores in two months? But even if we accept these figures, why do we think that though during the last two years Rs. 60 crores materialised, next year we will get Rs. 100 crores? In other words, I find that out of these two items alone, there will be a further shortfall of Rs. 95 crores in the current year.

On his own estimate, the hon. Finance Minister's budget leaves an uncovered deficit of Rs. 205 crores, which is to be met by the issue of Treasury Bills. The issue of Treasury Bills means the printing of currency notes and the depreciation of the rupee. On top of that Rs. 205 crores, I say that there are Rs. 95 crores of further deficit which he has not shown and which is a realistic estimate of our expectations for the current year. So, during this year, we will have deficit finance of Rs. 300 crores.

When the Planframe was first published under the auspices of Professor Mahalanobis, honest and able economists pointed out that Rs. 1,200 crores of deficit finance over five years was too much. They have been proved right by the inflation that has already taken place. Are we going to exceed that measure of deficit finance or are we not going to do so? Yesterday or the day before—I think it was yesterday—the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance reassured us in the Upper House by saying that he did not think that the figure of Rs. 1,200 crores will be reached. I sincerely hope that he is right and I think we should all support him in seeing that this does not happen. But how does this work out? I have some figures and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will correct these figures if they are wrong.

In 1956-57, there was actual deficit finance of Rs. 216 crores. In 1957-58, there was estimated deficit finance of

Rs. 275 crores, which, as Shri Krishnaswamy has quite rightly pointed out, has already become Rs. 380 crores. So, Rs. 596 crores of deficit finance has already taken place in the first two years of the Plan. That is nearly Rs. 600 crores. To that we propose to add this year another Rs. 300 crores. So, we get Rs. 900 crores. On my estimate it is Rs. 300 crores this year, on your estimate it is Rs. 200 crores, but my estimate, I am sure, will prove right. We will be here to see it. We have already deficit finance to the extent of Rs. 900 crores, leaving only Professor Mahalanobis' balance of Rs. 300 crores to be carried out in the last two years of the Five-Year Plan. I do not know how, in the light of this, the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance is so optimistic as to think that Rs. 1,200 crores of deficit finance will not be reached at the end of five years.

What kind of budgeting is this that, year after year, we make false expectations of ourselves and then we get disappointed? Miscalculations are human. We all miscalculate, but do we not learn by experience? If we persist in miscalculations, if we persist in erroneous calculations, are we not to blame and is the country not liable to hold us to account?

I think the Indian people are big enough, generous enough and understanding enough to take the truth. I think they should be told the truth. And the truth is that we cannot carry out this Plan as it was originally envisaged. I see that at the January, 1958 meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Government, a dictatorship which has not got the roots our Government has got, which has not got the popularity our hon. Finance Minister has got, which has not got the confidence of its people in the way that our Government has—was able to tell its people the truth: "As a result of proven impracticability of the Sixth Five-Year Plan", the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. decided on:

> "plans for the development of the heavy, light and food industries, which not only were considerably less ambitious than those envisaged in the directives of the 20th Party Congress, but also involved a slower rate of expansion than that actually achieved in 1955 and 1956."

That was in January this year. If a dictatorship which rules by terror can have the frankness to admit its defeat in planning, why should we be so prestige-ridden that we cannot admit facts? I believe that we can do better than them, because we have the love of the people and we have the support of the people which they do not possess.

We all agree on planned development; we all agree on an advance to a better standard of life. The quarrel is not about planning. It is not about the objectives of the Plan but, as I said a year ago, the quarrel is about methods, the methods in which we are persisting erroneously.

I would list just three things on which we need to correct ourselves. First we have taken up the slogan of forced marches, of shortcuts to prosperity, which simply do not exist. May I remind the House of the profound phrase coined by that great Fabian socialist, Mr. Sidney Webb, when he talked of "the inevitability of gradualness"? There are no shortcuts in nature or in economics. You have to work hard. You have got to move as fast as you can.

When I was in Bombay a few days ago, I saw a poster on the Plan, which said: "Work today for a better tomorrow." This, I believe, is a good slogan and it is a sound slogan. But if that slogan had read: "Work hard today for a better day after day after day after tomorrow", I would have thought it was a bad slogan. Our present Five-Year Plan does not promise us a better tomorrow. It promises a better day in a very distant future

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or, as somebody once put it; it promises you "pie in the sky when you die." I do not believe that the people of India are going to support in the long run such demands from a Plan. They will want to see a better life for themselves and their children and will not be content to hope that their grandchildren will benefit if they agree to depress still further their present standard of life. That is what is happening today. We are trying to depress still further the very low standard of life of our people on the theory that some day the country will do better. I do not think that is a possible or desirable stand to take in a democracy.

This country gets more support and more assistance from the World Bank than any other single institution and its President, Mr. Eugene Black, has proved by his actions a very great friend of this country, because India has got more from the World Bank than any other country. This is what he said at the annual general meeting of the Bank only a few weeks ago:

> "People will not voluntarily save for tomorrow, if they cannot today see some improvement from the investment of yesterday. In a free society, there must be a balance between rising consumption and rising investment. And free governments cannot give investment an overriding priority over all other concerns...... Government cannot afford to take great risks with the food supply in order to build steel mills."

In other words, we are not giving any incentive to the people who hope to see a better life.

A cynical friend of mine said, talking of the theory of the carrot and the stick. Of course you cannot in a democracy use the stick. That is good; we are all agreed about that. But he said that our Government does not dangle the carrot before the animal's nose; it dangles the carrot behind the animal's posterior and therefore it is not surprising that the animal moves backward instead of forward and there is a drop in savings, drop in industrial investment, a drop in industrial production, and food shortage.

The second mistake is the "fatal fascination" for steel. We are obsessed by steel production. Steel is a very important foundation of industrialisation, but we can overdo this. There are industries which give very much quicker results from the same investment of capital than steel. Let me give some figures to show how badly we select the field in which we should invest. To make a million ton steel plant, you need about Rs. 200 crores and the foreign exchange component of that is Rs. 100 crores—half. That is a one million steel plant. A finished production of 750 tons of steel yields which this plant would give you on average about Rs. 45 crores as a result of that investment and saves you about an equal amount in foreign exchange. The result is that the yield from a steel plant is less than 50 per cent in foreign exchange and less than 25 per cent in rupees.

Supposing, instead of investing this Rs. 200 crores in a one million steel plant, we were to invest it in one or two other things. Our country needs fertilisers for agriculture; our country needs pesticides and insecticides so that the food may not be destroyed by pests. Let us see the kind of dividend or return our State would get if we invest this money in fertilisers. Every rupee of foreign exchange spent on the import of fertilisers gives you an extra Rs. 2 worth of food, *i.e.* an yield of 200 per cent per annum. If instead of importing steel plants, we had actually imported fertilisers, we would have got 200 per cent return instead of 45 or 50 per cent. If on the other hand you manufacture the fertilisers here, you even increase that return further. Similarly on manufacture of insecticides, you can get more than 200 per cent return. Irrigation, Sir, also gives a very much better yield than what we have been discussing. So, it seems to us that you choose the most capital-swallowing, capital-consuming industry which gives the slowest and lowest return instead of using our public money for things that give you quicker food production and a better base for your economy.

Finally, we come to taxation. Like Mr. Krishnaswami, I shall withhold detailed comment on the taxation proposals till we come to the Finance Bill. But may I point to the phenomenal increase in non-development expenditure to which we are being asked to agree? I am talking of normal civil expenditure on the civil services and so on. That expenditure was Rs. 49 crores in 1950-51. In 1957-58 it had already become Rs. 191 crores, or four times as much. Are we to be told that this cannot be reduced? I, therefore, suggest, though not going into detail, that a reduction of taxation, a repeal of the excise duties and a reduction of some of the new taxes imposed last year—is very much called for, if we really want to advance fast towards our goal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Masani: Finding the way in which the Treasury Benches are packed at the moment, I do not suppose what one says here carries very much weight or will be listened with whatever little attention it may deserve.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be read from the Debates.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Government with its huge majority can certainly push through this budget or any other budget. It is also claimed that the people of India support the Second Five Year Plan. Do they really? I would like to question this flat statement that the people of India support the Second Five Year Plan.

There are many ways in which people can vote. Lenin once said of the Russian armies which retreated from the battle-field leaving the Germans in control that the Russian soldiers "voted with their feet". They did not need to cast a ballot. Indian citizens also from time to time vote outside the ballot boxes.

The shortfall in our small savings over the last two years is a very interesting pointer. There are millions of small people in this country who have been saving and investing, whom we desire to invest in small savings. If they do not do it, does it not mean that they are casting their vote? Does it not mean that every Indian citizen who has his savings, who does not invest them in spite of the small savings drive, who buys gold instead or hoards that money, is voting on the Second Five Year Plan? Would you consider his vote to be a vote in support of the Second Five Year Plan?

Our peasants are accused of hoarding and we pass Ordinances to try to squeeze grain out of them. Every peasant who refuses to part with the entire surplus grain and prefers to keep something for himself and his family because we will not give him consumer goods at a fair price is also in a way voting against the Second Five Year Plan. Every businessman who would have started a new business but gets despondent and throws up his hands, as many of them do, is also voting against the Second Five Year Plan. And there are thousands and thousands of middle-class people in our country, men and women who grumble at the rising cost of living and are often heard to say foolishly: "How can things be worse under communism?" Many of them have said it personally to me and I have argued with them. I am sure there are other

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hon. Members who also have the same experience. Are they also not preparing to vote against the Second Five Year Plan?

Therefore, let us not assume that the common people of the country support this Plan. It is true that at election time you go with the tricolour; you go with the mantle of Mahatma Gandhi; you go with the great personality of the Prime Minister; and you raise all kinds of sentimental and extraneous issues and you get the votes. Therefore, to jump from that to the conclusion that every citizen who votes for the Congress Party, has voted for the Second Five Year Plan is to miscalculate the real feelings of the people. Those feelings are shown, from their own personal experience, by their investment or non-investment, by what they buy or do not buy, and by the fact whether they sell the grain or keep the grain to eat, and so on. I suggest that this way of voting, the economic way of voting, is as important and significant as the political vote.

We can only draw attention to these facts. Our voice may be brushed aside, but there is one thing that numerical majorities cannot brush aside and that is the laws of economics and sound finance. Those who violate the laws of economics and sound finance, even if they have huge majorities are putting themselves in peril. Unfortunately, they also put the country in peril.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this time the budget has to be assessed in the context of the economic survey that has been placed before us. The economic survey has been rightly profusely quoted on the floor, but according to me, the key sentence of the survey is given at the end. The survey concludes by saying:

> "The Indian economy has entered a difficult phase of development."

This is the key sentence of the survey and it is for us to decide how we are going to face these difficulties. The two previous speakers, Mr. Krishnamachari. . . (*Laughter*)—I am sorry —Mr. Krishnaswami and Mr. Masani have advised us to the manner in which the difficult position is to be met. Well, I believe Mr. Masani is probably right when he says that a large number of the people in the country would vote in favour of such a retreat. The question that this House has to consider and the leadership of this country has to decide is, would it be wise, would it be advisable just now, after having done so much, is this the time when we should beat a retreat?

15 hrs.

Sir, it is no use talking about laws of economics. We have got to talk about the laws of economic growth. The laws of economic growth are somewhat different from the pedestrian laws of economics; not that they can be washed out of existence, they are there. But they have to be viewed from a different context, they have to be looked at in a different focus.

Precisely what happens is this. An under-developed country, in the initial period of what is known as "take off" has to put in some special effort. Simultaneously two forces are working: the forces of growth which in their turn provoke or release countervailing forces that pull the economy towards *status quo*. It is out of these rival pulls that the economy has ultimately to, what is picturesquely called, take off. When you are in an aeroplane you are prepared to put the belt round yourself; you tie yourself to the seat, because that is where the danger lies. Likewise, for any country that is engaged in a great effort at economic development there is an initial period which is of a crucial character. And the next two or three years are of a crucial character.

That is why I said that for India the next two or three years of economic development are like the "Battle for Britain", what it was for Britain during the last war.

Therefore, how are we going to approach the whole situation? Are we going to approach this crisis as the Treasury Benches are doing in an indifferent manner?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Our support is there.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Not by this cavalier indifference which you all show. And in the country, naturally, after all, only an inspiring and determined leadership would evoke the people. That is the kind of spirit that is needed. And it will not come forth if on the one side the Finance Minister gives us the kind of budget that he has given, the Leader of the Opposition makes the kind of speech he has made, and the rest of us are also merely trying to throw our weight on the side of preventing the plane of economic development from taking off at all.

A lot has been said about inflation. Everyone talks about inflation. Of course, there is inflation. But may I invite your attention to this very interesting study that was made a few months back by a journal about which there can be no question when it gives a report of this kind—*The U.S. News and World Report?* It gives the drop in the purchasing power of money from 1947 to 1957. Almost all the important countries in the world are there. Of the 22 important countries listed here, it needs to be remembered that barring Switzerland, India's record is the best. Every other country in the world, in the last ten years, has experienced far greater inflation than we have experienced, barring the rare exception of Switzerland, as I said. But what needs to be remembered is this. Inflation is bad if it leads to stagnated economy; if it merely saks the economy with inflation it is disastrous. But if inflation releases the dynamism in the economy, if it propels the productive forces further and forward there is nothing to be worried about it.

In Britain, for instance, the price of money is down by 38 per cent but production increased much more. In spite of the increased production prices are down by this much. In the United States, prices are down by 20 per cent, but look at the phenomenal increase in production there. In spite of the phenomenal increase of production there, the prices have increased to this extent. Price increase is inevitable in certain circumstances. Care has to be taken, safeguards have to be provided; but we shall be untrue to our people if we permit ourselves to be scared away by this kind of scare-crows that are being put up all round.

Then about the Plan, how big the Plan should be? It is very difficult to decide whether Rs. 4,800 crores or Rs. 4,200 crores is the correct figure. I do not know. But there is a critical minimum effort that is necessary; and in regard to that critical minimum effort, ultimately a competent body must come to the conclusion that this much has to be done if we are not to slip back into stagnation. The biggest danger for India is that we are now allowing ourselves to stagnate. Our population and urbanisation are growing at a rapid rate. Every year the urban population increases by 2·5 per cent for every 1 per cent increase in our population. How are we going to look after that unless in the next four, five or ten years we can somehow or other induce the people to put in the determined efforts that are needed?

Then I come to re-phasing. When the question of re-phasing comes, if it is a question of husbanding or conserving our resources, I can understand, it may have to be looked at favourably. But part of it is coming

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because we are not able to keep to our schedule. We are told that there will be power shortage in Eastern India and as a result it will have a direct impact upon our railway transport. Because, the capacity of our railway transport is to be increased by electrification. And the electrification will not go through according to schedule. Because the transport facilities will be adversely affected, there will be a multiplier effect, a whole chain of adverse effects will be set off. Why has the D. V. C. not been able to keep to schedule? What is needed today is not a kind of frontal attack on the Plan, "Cut down the Plan, cut down the Plan", but to find out why things are going wrong. That is where I expect the Treasury Benches to be far more alert: where are we going wrong, how can we set it right, what precisely are the things to be done in order to produce the best efforts that we as a people are capable of at this, what I consider to be, the supreme hour of trial for our country.

Likewise, in regard to development, we find that whatever development is taking place is in highly organised sectors. The small sector is not catching up and responding. The reason may be, as Mr. Masani said, that the people are voting against the Plan. I do not know. But the fact remains that industrial estates are not growing; the fact remains that our small-scale industries are not developing; the fact remains that even our subsidised housing schemes are not moving forward. Where are the things going wrong? The subsidised housing schemes for which the Union Government is prepared to provide both the grant and the loan components, why is it that even they are not developing fast enough? These are things that really need to be looked into, and not a kind of a direct frontal attack on the Plan as a whole.

When we come to the budgetary policy, we are told that what is needed is increased productivity and that the savings are vital. But, as has been pointed out, surprisingly the revenue budget itself, the revenue accounts of the Government are in the red. The net capital formation, by the Central Government is lower in 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58. The net capital formation through the Central Government registers a lower rate of increase in 1958-59 than was registered in 1957-58. Well, people have paid considerable attention—and I am happy to find it—to the economic survey. May I suggest in all humility that equal attention be given to the Economic Classifications that has been given to us only yesterday?

Sir, the problem is, as has been rightly posed, that we shall have to spend about Rs. 2,300 crores to Rs. 2,400 crores in the fourth and fifth year of our Plan period. Our capacity to have deficit financing has declined, that cushion has worn thing. And we must be prepared for reduced imports and stepped up exports, with the result that there will be some kind of a price push in our economy. It is to meet such a situation that budgetary policy has to be conceived. I am suggesting this new tax be levied or that tax be levied. Nor is it necessary for me to suggest that there has to be an intensive drive towards economy. But, the entire machinery of production in the country has got to be thoroughly looked into and properly graded up. Unless that sense of urgency, that sense of awarness is imported into our economy, we cannot progress — whether it is the private sector or the public sector, makes no difference. This is not the occasion where everyone should come forward and say, how are my difficulties going to be met, how are you going to see that I get the kind of incentives that I need. If you are engaged in the battle for the Plan, the battle for the Plan has to be fought with a sense of national unity and determination. That, I say, the Treasury Benches are least interested in evoking in the country.

I would like to say that we have set up an integrated tax structure on capital. The integrated tax structure on capital with the Gift tax has become complete.

What is now needed is some kind of a uniform nation-wide valuation authority. The necessity for an adequate valuation authority was felt as early as 1950 by the Local Finances Enquiry Committee. Even for the purposes of local finance, it was felt that there should be a national valuation authority. Today, such a common integrated valuation authority is far more important if we are to get the full advantage of the taxes on capital that we have set up. A developing economy will inevitably be inflation-charged and the share of profits is bound to increase at the cost of other elements in the economy, because, it is the essence of development that the share of profits will go up. Therefore, to the extent that there is the private sector—the private sector may be necessary for a variety of reasons—those profits have been properly looked after. Either those profits have to be taken away in the form of taxes which means that the tax policy will have to be severe—it may hurt—or there has to be a sound investment policy, a properly developed investment jacket into which the profit, which the private sector will be permitted to make, will be put into. I cannot understand how, in a developing economy any responsible representative of the private sector can come forward and say, I am opposed to these heavy taxes and I am equally opposed to an investment policy. You have to choose between the two. If you desire that the tax policy should not be as restrictive as it appears to some Members of the private sector, then, they must agree and they must be prepared to sit down with the Government and work out a proper investment policy, where also proper account will have to be kept and audited. No one can escape both these prongs, the prong of investment and the prong of taxation.

Likewise, a developing economy, as I said, is inevitably an inflation-charged economy. There is always a tendency to enjoy the ownership benefit at the cost of use benefit. Why is it that we have to go in for State trading? I had an opportunity, a small opportunity of working on the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. There, we found that because the economy is inflation-charged, there is a tendency on the part of certain sections of the people—not because they are bad; that is inevitable under the circumstances—to go in for stockpiling, or hoarding, if you want to use that word. That has to be prevented. That can be prevented only if necessary counter-measures are taken. If counter-measures are not taken ownership benefit is so much greater than the use benefit that the tendency will be always to cling to ownership benefit. That is why some institutional devices have to be organised. I am anxious that my friends who are opposed to some of these policies should try to understand the problems that we have to face whenever they have any criticisms to offer. If those criticisms are offered in the light of the problems as they really exist, we shall benefit much more by the criticisms.

The next point that I would like to make is about foreign aid. About foreign aid, a lot has been said—we have bartered away the Third Plan, we have done this, we have done that. These difficulties are there. I believe, here again, it would be wrong on our part to say that in the Third Plan, whatever steel we produce, we are going to export. Today, we need 4 million tons of steel for our development. In the Third Plan, we will need more in order to improve our tools and techniques of our economy, without which higher productivity is not possible, without which all the

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profound and deep-seated sympathy that we feel for our common people is meaningless. We shall need more steel and we shall have to use it. But, what do we find?

We must be prepared to take a fairly long-term policy on foreign loans and foreign assistance, for a period of 10 or 15 years.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Even longer.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Even longer. We shall have to depend upon foreign loans. Even to repay the foreign loans, we shall do it by borrowing further loans. Foreign loans will increasingly become a smaller and smaller component in the larger and larger production of wealth in our country. You have to view these things in a certain perspective. If you only look at it, and say in the Third Plan we will have Rs. 150 crores, that is a small bania attitude. If a big country has to develop, all the world over an opinion has to be created that those fortunate countries that had the privilege of developing themselves earlier, have a responsibility towards an underprivileged and unfortunate country like ours. We, in our turn, after 15 years, when we have developed, shall be generous enough to give out of our surpluses for those that have need for it, for the onward march of humanity, so that a nobler life may become possible. This is a matter in which what is needed is the requisite courage and understanding. I believe the world today is hungry for that kind of understanding provided there are men who can go to them and talk to them with the needed courage and vision.

I find that our monetary policy is fairly good. It is run with a firm hand. But, what about our budgetary policy? As has been pointed out, look at the economic survey on the one hand and the Budget that has been presented. I just do not understand how the two things are reconciled. If we are entering on a difficult situation, if we have struck a rough patch in our economic development, what precisely is wanted? What is going to be done? You can look into the Budget pages and never get an answer.

I am surprised that we have no price policy. The agricultural sector, therefore, has to bear the entire brunt of it. During the First Plan, as Shri Ranga knows very well, because of fall in prices, the agricultural sector lost to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores in one year. I am in favour of rational price policy. The agriculturist must be assured, as other sections of the people must be assured, a certain rational price policy. In return, I believe,—I think Shri Ranga will agree with me—that we would be entitled to go to the agriculturist and say that he will have to make a greater contribution than has been asked from him so far towards mobilisation of the resources for the development of the country. We dare not talk of putting further burden now because, in five years we knocked out of his income Rs. 1,500 crores—Rs. 1,500 crores lost in the air, went up into smoke. If this amount of Rs. 1,500 crores had remained with him and out of that if Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 crores had come to our coffers, we would be having a far more sensible economy than we are having today. While so many tears are shed about those who are engaged in the private sector, the biggest private sector in the country, the agriculturists, I hope, will not be ignored.

Shri Ranga: It is a separate economy.

Shri Asoka Mehta: What about wage policy? There is a small point to which I would like to invite attention before I go to that. In an economy like this in which we are engaged, there is always what is called an inflation-favoured sector and an inflation-penalised sector. The Government alone is spending Rs. 240 crores on building and construction, the sector in which this money is spent is an inflation-favoured sector. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether his tax collecting authorities have ever bothered to find out whether those who get this sum of Rs. 240 crores are paying the necessary amount of taxes or not. Tax collection is not a question of merely sitting down and writing a few accounts here and there. You have to be on the look-out which are the inflation-favoured sectors in the country, what amount of profits are made and how you are going to scope them out, what are the penalised sectors, how you will go to their assistance and see that they do not suffer more than is absolutely necessary for the needs of development.

I come to the wage policy, and I come to the wage policy for the very simple reason that the Government of India and the various commercial undertakings that are carried on on behalf of the Government of India pay something like Rs. 490 crores a year in salaries and wages.

What precisely is our wage policy? Some time back, as a result of tripartite deliberations, it was decided that the wage policy should be need-based, that every one should get a wage, every worker should be given a wage, which would satisfy his needs. The needs have all been catalogued—so much of food, clothing, housing and all the rest of it. It would be a wonderful thing if we can give our people need-based wage, but then we must decide that it must be given only by a few industries, steel or textile industry or whatever it is. Or, are we going to favour the employees in a few favoured industries and say that for other employees we shall not give it? And if you decide to give it to your employees, your bill of Rs. 490 crores will be raised to Rs. 700 crores straightway. Where do we stand? What is precisely our wage policy?

I have been a trade unionist for many years, I have devoted long years in my life to what little service I could render to the working class, but I am not prepared here to come and argue, take up a brief on behalf of this section or that section of the people. My duty and my responsibility to this House and to this country is to look at the complex economy as a whole, and ultimately be able to tell the people what is possible and what is not possible. It is not possible for us to give them the need-based wage. We are spending Rs. 490 crores, we are not in a position to raise it to Rs. 700 crores.

Then I would like to ask of my friends in the private sector, those who represent the Federation; with what face can we go to the working people and say that these taxes need be reduced? The rich have to be given more incentives, expenditure tax should be removed. Why can we not cut down our expenditure so that we shall not come within the mischief of the expenditure tax?

One more minute, Sir, and I have done. You have been very generous to me. There is no reference in the economic survey whatsoever to employment. It is amazing that either in the Budget or in the economic survey there should be no reference to employment.

The employment problem is a very, very difficult problem. I wish it was as simple as my friend Shri Dange tried to make out. This question of employment has been treated in a brilliant manner recently by Dr. Raj, and I hope that some of the able analyses that he has offered there will receive the attention of the economic experts of the Government.

Dr. Raj in the course of the three lectures that he delivered in Cairo came to the conclusion that though a large rate of investment undoubtedly affords more revolving employment, the emphasis on building up producer goods industries limits the scale of the immediate increase in the sedimented employment. It is here that, as he has argued, the two constellations have to be watched together—the constel-

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lation of new development, the large-scale development that is taking place, and the constellation of traditional occupations that may be breaking down. The whole process of development is that the traditional fabric begins to disintegrate and a new fabric gets evolved, and it is during that intervening period that all these problems come up.

As I said we are in the midst, in the heart and core of that crisis where, as I said, the biggest and the greatest problem of take-off confronts us. If the Prime Minister is going to look at the economic situation, as he said, in a pedestrian way, then I say he has already taken a defeatist attitude. It is only by giving up the pedestrian attitude, it is only by feeling that here is a battle for the Plan which is as great and as grim as the Battle of Britain in which the people of that great country were engaged, it is only in that mood, that determination and unity of purpose that in the next three years we can become the masters of the situation.

I am sorry the Prime Minister was not here when I was speaking. I am not sorry about that, because he is very busy; but I am sorry that the Prime Minister, in spite of the tremendous prestige that he commands and the opportunity that he possesses, is facing this crisis in a half-hearted way, is facing this crisis, if he will permit me to say so without being misunderstood, in a weak-kneed fashion, and that to me is a tragedy for my country and a tragedy for my times.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Following the ideas of my friend Shri Asoka Mehta, I would also like to say that our Plan, or the Budget as it has come, has been presented at a time when the shadows of depression are over it, because it has come at a time when our Second Plan is passing through a very, very difficult period.

As it happened, even before it began properly or got into full stride, the Second Plan came into a very difficult situation, and I think the whole of last year, and even today from the speeches of Shri Masani and other friends in this House, the whole of this climate in this country has been characterised by the circumstances of such difficulties and problems for this Plan and also by the constant discussions and differences and the debate as to the feasibility of carrying it out to its original scale or by the thoughts on the desirability of pruning it to a very big extent.

Also now I have heard some voices being raised in this country which feel that this Plan is not going to fulfil the targets of even Rs. 4,000 crores, that it will be much below the expectation of even Rs. 4,000 crores.

I think this wave of agonizing appraisal of the Second Plan which we were having in 1957, and today, lends, I am afraid, very little credit to this country as a self-reliant and enterprising nation. It is also a reflection, a very serious reflection on our capacity to progress in the face of circumstances which are not as suitable as might have been desired.

Yet, it is important to note here and I would like to take Shri Masani with me when I say it, then even the planners were themselves quite conscious of the troubles that lay ahead. They themselves knew that there was going to be a difficult time during the Second Plan because of the pains of the society to make this nation into an industrialised nation. And that is why the planners themselves left a big gap of foreign exchange resources and other gaps—an unfilled gap.

Now I ask why this country has shown such a demoralising depression about some difficulties that we have been facing. I think it is not at all proper for this country. It shows our weakness of character to succumb to a crisis of confidence. From the papers you read, from the speeches made here on the floor of the House it seems that everybody is facing this crisis of confidence at the very first sight of difficulty. What are the difficulties, I just want to ask.

It is one thing that we have to be cautious—we have to be cautious about our difficulties, we have to meet our problems in a brave manner as Shri Asoka Mehta pointed out—but it is another thing to get this psychological feeling of a crisis, this demoralising effect of the economic crisis in our country so much so that we have started thinking, at least some sections of society have started thinking, that this Plan is going to fail.

I think I would really ask a question of Members like Shri Masani and Shri Dange. Shri Dange's speech I do not much care for because it was all a propaganda speech with no substance and really I was sorry that the leader of the Communist Party should come to the House and speak on the Budget in the manner he spoke. I am really sorry for him. But Shri Masani is supposed to know the economic background of the situation, and he is a student of economics. I would like to ask him this question: really what does he want, how does he want us to approach this planning, the whole thing? Does he really and seriously believe that the Plan progress is incompatiable as he has said, that this country has voted no confidence in this Plan? Does he really believe that we have left off our belief and faith in this democratic planning? Does he really think that this crisis is an index of a strange lack of self-confidence in our own capabilities, and that this nation faces these difficulties with fear, with complacency, with doubts and with demoralisation and also refuses to get over them? Or do my non. friends really conclude that the situation obtaining today presages a failure of democratic traditions in India, because the failure in planning means a failure in the democratic traditions and in the democratic faith in this country? I do admit and I do agree that there are some doubts, and genuine doubts, and there are some fears, and genuine fears too expressed in this House as well as in this country about the Plan and about the difficult situation in regard to foreign exchange. But I want to ask them this simple question. Have they really made a correct assessment of the whole situation? Have they not realised that this so-called crisis of confidence is a crisis, not of stagnation, but according to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, a crisis of development?

There is a big difference between the crisis of stagnation and the crisis of development. Why do Shri M. R. Masani and others forget this fact that this crisis is bound to come when planned economic development is taking place? It has been faced by every other country. The fact that this crisis came into this country and the country started facing a difficult situation was due to the fact that the pace of the Second Five Year Plan became much swifter than what the planners themselves had anticipated. In the first two years of the Plan, the progress has been so swift that we have come into this difficult situation that we are in today.

There are two most critical questions that arise out of this, and two most important situations that we faced during the past months and that we are facing right now. One is the rapid depreciation or denuding of India's foreign exchange resources, and the other is the alarming inflationary pressures that were evidenced in the economy of this country for the past few years. Both of them were the direct result of an acceleration in the pace of planned endeavours and planned disbursements. They were bound to happen because of the gaps in our society and because of their capacity to produce an imbalance in certain sectors, of scarcity in certain sectors and surpluses in certain others. So, these things were bound to happen. But I think this

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crisis was the direct result of our having planned econmy, planned endeavours and planned disbursement. All the same, I do agree that that made conditions difficult.

Coming to the first problem, namely the problem of the foreign exchange situation, I believe it is now under some control. Again, so far as the inflationary pressures also are concerned, I think the situation is very much under control, if not under superlative control, at least very much under control. But I think, though this nation as well as the outside world realise sufficiently that the Second Plan has run into a stormy weather, yet sufficient realisation or regard has not been paid to the many favourable developments that have been taking place in our economy and in our Plan. Their doubts and their fears do not represent a clear understanding of India's economy or a clear pitcure of our Second Five Year Plan. The foreign press and the internal press have played up this feeling that the Plan has run into difficulties and that is responsible for the feeling of demoralisation or depression that has come in the country, and I think that can only be overcome if we Members of Parliament assert this fact that the Plan can be implemented only on the basis of an under-tone of self-confidence and by arriving at certain conclusions on that basis, and also looking backward to the silver linings that have been coming in our dark clouds. Very bright silver linings have been coming in our dark clouds for the past few years. Though we are facing difficulties, still there are certain things that indicate that this Plan is not without its brighter aspects.

The first aspect that I would like to bring to the notice of this House, the first redeeming feature that we should take note of when we are talking of our economy, is our success in checking the rise in prices. As Shri Asoka Mehta has pointed out, this rise in prices in our country is much more commendable; if we compare it with the rise in prices in other countries of the world, I think it is much more commendable, especially in the light of the relative failure of the other industrially advanced countries of the world in tackling the problem of inflation. To have halted inflation is itself quite a significant development and a heartening achievement. But its significance is all the more increased in this country because in an era of planned expansion, there is always the likelihood of recurrent and frequent exposures to inflationary forces, because of the cyclic character of shortages and surpluses in particular sectors in our economy. For instance, we have surplus in certain sectors.

For example, as Shri Asoka Mehta has pointed out, agriculture has been one of the most difficult subjects to tackle. Sometimes, when we want the production to increase, it does increase, and sometimes, when we want to stabilise the prices, the prices do fall; but without any conscious effort on the part of Government to make the prices stable, they fall, because the whole construction of society and the whole economic disbursement are such that there are certain sectors of society where surpluses are bound to come because of planning and there are other sectors of society, where, whether we like it or not, whether we want it or not, scarcity would prevail. So, when we want to balance our economy, some of these forces come up and unbalance the economy. Therefore, this possibility of inflation rising its neck again and again is a real possibility in a planned economy like ours with so much of inequality in the different sectors, and with so much of inequality between the production and surpluses in one sector and the scarcity in other sectors.

Even then, looking into the figures, who do we find? Shri Asoka Mehta has given some figures, but I have got a little more statistics about this matter. Looking into the cost of living and the price index of various countries, it can be said that during the period 1948-53, the prices in India were much lower than in most other countries of the world. While prices in Canada rose by 24 per cent., in U.K. by 45 per cent, in France by 56 per cent, in Australia by 62 per cent, we find that prices in India rose only by 20 per cent. That means that we conducted our economic affairs in this country with much more stability in society than most other advanced countries of the world.

Again, coming to the period 1953-57, we find that prices in India have risen much more slowly than in U.K., U.S.A., France and Australia. I think our prices are much below what prevail in most of the Latin American countries. So, it goes to the credit of this nation that the prices in India have risen only by 5 per cent as against 7 per cent in U.S.A. and 11 per cent in U.K.

I quote these figures just to show that the overall picture of our economic policy is very sound. I admit, however, with Shri M. R. Masani, that there are certain gaps. But those gaps are bound to be there because this is such a vast country with vast problems. I do not think any other country in the world has got as many problems as we have in India, all kinds of problems such as political, economic, social and psychological and so on. We have been faced with all these problems, and all these problems have a direct effect on our planned economy and on the progress of our Plan. Therefore, I feel that whatever achievements we have to our credit are achievements worth praising and worth feeling proud of.

And we must also recognise how we have been able to work out this stabilisation in prices, because our inflation is of an entirely different nature as compared with the inflation prevailing in other parts of the world.

The whole inflationary pressure here in India takes a different trend altogether; looking to our economic situation, looking to our background, what actually we must do is not to check the money supply in this country or to decrease the total money supply in this country, but to exercise selective monetary control here and there, by which we can equalise our economic status, our economic development and our economic sector to make it go This was realised, and very rightly, by the Reserve Bank of India. In consequence, they issued a circular to the different scheduled banks not to lend money in those sectors where the speculative possibility is very prevalent, and also not to divert money or make it available to those sectors which are unproductive by their very nature. The Reserve Bank also insisted that in respect of commodities of which in future also there might be shortages or any fear of shortages, bank advances or bank credit should not be made.

I do not really say that the whole crux of the problem has been solved by this selective monetary control or selective credit control. But I say that it is undoubtedly a fact that selective credit control as exercised by the Reserve Bank of India has borne fruit especially in the case of cotton, sugar and textiles. We can say this with happiness that selective monetary control as devised and implemented by the Reserve Bank of India adequately took care, and will take care, of the Indian brand of inflation—there is a difference between our inflationary pressure and the overall inflationary pressures prevailing in other industrially advanced countries of the world.

It hardly needs to be mentioned that the import controls that we exercised during these few months have not given diffidence. Credit should be given to this policy for suddenly and swiftly changing the whole import imbalance—checking the situation arising out of the imbalance

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in the payments position—and I think it can be said that the Indian Government were very prompt in that. They were quite prepared, and they have been prepared, to take measures to arrest this unfavourable balance of trade. I think on the basis of statistics we can say that imports have decreased because of this policy. So I think so far as our import policy is concerned, it has proved very successful.

The third significant development in our economy—and Shri M. R. Masani is well aware of that—is the growth of banking in India. I think that is one of the important institutions in this country that should grow for a proper planned economy. The whole economic planning is so much inter-connected with the growth of banking in India that it is really a matter to feel happy about, that our banking system has shown a very definite growth.

It was quite obvious that with disbursements of such large-scale resources in our planned econmy in our country, the deposits of scheduled banks were bound to rise.

I would like to quote the figures. In 1954-55, deposits with banks rose to Rs. 184 crores; in 1956, they rose to Rs. 181 crores; and in 1956, there has been a spectacular increase to Rs. 280 crores.

But there is one anomaly, and I would bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister. On the one hand, bank deposits have increased to a very very great extent; on the other, a major portion of that deposit or even a substantial portion of that deposit has not come into gilt-edged investment. I do not know why Government so far have not been able to give confidence to the bankers or to banks to invest that money in gilt-edged securities. For that, I must say Government are at fault. Government's policy has not so far been firm, as it should have been; it has not been so stable and attractive as to attract depositors to deposit money in gilt-edged securities.

But one redeeming feature is that the Government of India took cognisance of this loophole in the banking structure. The first step they took was to issue a special 3½ per cent 1962 loan. The success of that issue—mark you—was mainly due to the fact that it did not affect the prices of other issue. What was happening was that Government policy was such that no attraction was given to investment in gilt-edged securities because investment in gilt-edged securities meant that the prices of other issues were bound to be affected. One of the important factors that has to be taken cognisance of is that this loan did not affect prices of existing issues. That was why this loan was taken in a fortnight's time—it was fully covered in a fortnight's time.

If this is an indication of the borrowing policy of Government, then I have every hope that in future Government's borrowing policy is going to be very sound and it marks the beginning of the borrowing policy of Government from a 'dictum of strength'.

Here I would like to say a word about small savings. The small savings campaign has shown such a poor result. I think a real and imaginative scheme of small savings should be evolved. I think it is one of the black spots Government planning that the small savings are failling and falling and falling. In this planned economy when you want to make the country self-confident, this fall is showing a very bad state of affairs in the whole economy. I think Government should take it very seriously that this fall in small savings is really a lack of confidence in government propaganda and government machinery. Government are not taking up the small savings scheme so seriously as they should.

I would just make this submission to Government: please do not neglect the small savings campaign. The small savings campaign goes to the very root of village life. If it does not show self-confidence, if it does not show that bullion feeling, if it does not show encouragement, then I am sure it will affect the real mentality and psychology of the villager. That is a very important point to consider.

I just want to say a word about taxation. I will take two minutes—you have been very kind to allow me so much time. The budget this year did not come with very high-flown taxation as Shri S. A. Dange expected, but if he had really cared to study the tax structure of India, he would have felt very satisfied that this buget has evolved a new and scientific tax structure in the country. This was the fulfilment and cultimation of a scientific tax structure in the country, because in the second year of the Plan, I think we have more or less completed our tax efforts for the Second Five Year Plan. It has got a great significance because the whole fear of vagueness about taxation, what is coming next year? what is coming next year? is bound to go down. It will create additional self-confidence in the public sector and the private sector and in the mind of the community that no big tax composition was coming in future.

Secondly, it has also shown to the world that we have faced the situation, in spite of the fact that last year's taxation became unpopular. We have had to face criticism from all the sectors; the Communists were not satisfied, the private sector was not satisfied, and we were sandwiched in between the two sectors. Still I think it does credit to the Government that they did come with those taxation proposals. It has created a feeling that even in spite of the unpleasant situation and complication, we have boldly brought forward a tax structure which is very progressive and which is very scientific in its nature.

One redeeming feature is that this is an indication to the private sector that the next years will be very stable so far as taxes are concerned.

With these words, I once again say that now it is time for Government to bring a new confidence in the country. We must not really be demoralised by the challenge that has been thrown to us by the Second Five Year Plan. Problems are there, difficulties are there, the foreign exchange resources problem is still there very alive. Even so, we must meet our challenges; we must not be overcome by them.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying....Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I find you are ringing the bell.

Would you not allow me to finish my sentence?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member does not like to listen to four rings of the bell, how can I allow her to contiune?

Shri Tyagi: There should be some chivalry.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: After the brilliant expositions by my hon. friends, from the otherside of the house Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri M. R. Masani and Dr. Krishnaswami, will you permit me to make a few pedestrian observations, even though they may sound half-hearted and weak-kneed.

Shri Asoka Mehta has lightened our burden on this side of the House, for he has himself justified the Government's policy of planning, development and finance, even though he accused us of not taking our work seriously.

While discussing the budget proposals last May, I drew attention to the growing imbalance in our economy.

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

A balanced development of the industrial and agricultural sectors, of capital and consumers' goods production and of rural and urban areas has to be positively planned, as otherwise planning becomes only a collection of schemes and does not lead to integrated development. While we continue to inject crores of rupees into our economy through developmental expenditure on projects which would come to fruition in 10 or 15 years, there is little corresponding emphasis on the creation of goods and services to immediately absorb the extra money that we are putting into circulation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There could not be more than one Member standing and talking.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Both in our agricultural as well as in our industrial projects there appears to be a disproportionate emphasis on the long term projects. This has already affected the price structure and the economy has begun to feel the strain. Unless this imbablance is corrected through positive planning, the very compulsions of industrialisation will distort our economic and social structure.

This year's Budget brings no new surprises. The Gift Tax is but a logical finale to last year's Wealth and Expenditure Tax. However, there may be differences over matters of detail, such as whether the donee or the donor should pay the tax, etc. We will have ample opportunities of discussing these matters but the conclusion is difficult to escape that we have more or less reached the limit to the vertical expansion of our taxation and capital available in the higher income brackets for investment in industry apparently is becoming extremely limited. This would inevitably mean a greater burden on the State for industrial investment. But if direct taxation cannot yield any greater returns, how will the State find the resources necessary for further development? Foreign loans can assist but I am afraid that would only be a partial solution. Can the base of the tax structure be widened? I am afraid this will mean an increasing burden on the middle and lower income groups which it is difficult to advocate. In the alternative will the State be tempted into monopolistic commercial and industrial undertakings to skim away the surplus available through higher prices? This latter course may set our economy in the direction of economic centralism which would be most unhealthy.

I am not suggesting any reduction in direct taxation at the moment because in any case a major part of the capital required for development will in future have to come from those sections which the present taxation has not seriously affected. I mean the upper middle and the middle income groups. The present rate of taxation has only affected the very top brackets of income. In addition, I believe, it will be absolutely and urgently necessary for us to overhaul our tax collecting machinery.

There are various loopholes which continue in our tax collection system which, if properly blocked, could yield good results. It is generally accepted that if those who are liable to pay direct taxes pay them, we should be comfortably placed for funds. Even after blocking these loopholes in our tax collecting system, it will still be necessary to gather and canalise the surplus purchasing power that our development programme is placing in the hands of different sectors of the people.

This can be done in two ways: either through indirect taxation or through small savings. Any further indirect taxation at this stage would certainly be a very great burden and very unwelcome too. However, small savings should be possible but small savings need not necessarily mean only the national savings certificates, annuity certificates, treasury saving deposit certificates and post office savings. It should be possible, and I believe it is possible, to directly canalise small savings into industrial undertakings as the recent experience of certain private promoters such as the reputed industrial concerns like the A.C.C., Guest. Keen and Williams, national Carbon, Hindustan Lever, Imperial Tobacco, etc., go to show and that when the capital market was depressed. The same can be attempted for and through nationalised undertakings. We have in the past thought of public sector undertaking as purely State-owned corporations. I feel we should now try out another model for public undertakings or corporations where the Government, while retaining the controlling interest, say sixty per cent of the share capital, and also retaining the control over management, would offer the remaining 40 per cent of the share capital to be subcribed by the people. This would most certainly tap the middle income group savings. There may be a further limitation that no individual should subscribe to these public undertakings more than a certain limited amount. This has been tried in the past and I see no reason why it should not be tried out again.

In such corporations, while the Government would run the industry like a nationalised undertaking, the 40 per cent share-holding of the public would facilitate the selection in proportion to the boards of directors non-officials who can contribute their judgement and experience. This would have the additional advantage of reducing the immediate financial burden on the State while giving a feeling to the people that they are directly sharing and assisting in the industrial growth and prosperity of new India. Recent experience goes to prove how necessary it is to temper Government management with public vigilance.

Planning further pre-supposes a balanced development of the country, even geographically speaking. I am afraid that even in this limited sphere, the Plan under execution does not do justice to itself. Areas which were predominantly industrial seem to continue to grow while areas which were backward without industries continue to be neglected. Does it not seem ironical that such a large State like Andhra should go without one single new industry of basis importance worth the name in both the First and the Second Five Year Plans? Even the fertilizer factory which was scheduled to be given to Andhra was diverted—it was found necessary—to another place. Are we to conclude that factors other than pure economic considerations led to this change? I take this example from Andhra not because of any parochial interest but purely to indicate that this type of planning should be avoided. Even in terms of money invested, if we look at the various areas the country, it would be found that there are certain areas which have received disproportionately larger investment in the First and the Second Five Year Plans than other areas in the country. I shall avoid defining these areas geographically for the present. We all know what this type of development led to in other countries, which are now trying to right this wrong. When these countries developed they did not have a Planning Commission. The development was not planned. I do not see any reason why we should not now avoid these mistakes.

16 hrs.

These are various aspects of our mixed economy which in my view need our serious and earnest consideration. Even though we support the budget proposals, we do hope that Government would consider these aspects and make necessary alterations in their scheme of things.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the Budget which was introduced in this House on the 28th February has given a sigh of relief to the man in the street, because the hon. Finance

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

Minister has only given notice of introducing the gift tax and no other tax.

Sir, I am not going into the merits of the gift tax, but I shall only confine myself to saying that if the gift tax is introduced it will touch only a very few persons in the country.

The fact of the matter is that the entire country had been groaning under the heavy taxation that was introduced last year. It is true that this taxation was for facilitating the implementation of the Plan. Therefore, Sir, while speaking on the Budget we will have to measure it by some yardstick, and the yardstick could only be whether this Budget takes us towards the socialistic pattern of society, and how far does it help in the implementation of the Plan.

So far as the Plan is concerned there can be no two opinions about its excellence but the only question that weighs with us is, where are the wherewithal and whether we have got sufficient resources to implement it. In this Budget we find that a total provision of Rs. 734 crores has been made for the implementation of the Plan; that is, Rs. 123 crores in the Revenue Budget and Rs. 621 crores in the Capital Budget. But, along with this we shall have to take note of the fact that in the current year's Budget an overall deficit of Rs. 284 crores has been provided, which according to revised estimates has gone up to Rs. 380 crores.

We shall have to go into the causes of this big deficit. It is said that a drop of Rs. 20 crores in the estimated budget receipt of Rs. 80 crores has taken place in the small savings. Secondly, external assistance which was expected to be to the tune of Rs. 150 crores is now expected to amount to Rs. 105 crores only.

So far as external assistance is concerned, we have got no control over it. Despite our efforts we have been getting external assistance only to a limited extent and not to the extent which we expected. Certainly, we cannot make a grievance on that score because it lies in the hands of other countries. We are really grateful to the verious countries who have come forward with generous help to us. It is expected that we might get more assistance. But the problem for us to consider is, what is the trend that we have noticed in receiving these small savings. Sir, with your permission I would like to quote a few sentences from the *Economic Review* dated 1st March, 1958. Dealing with the trend of small savings it says:

> "The Small Savings Movement seems to have suffered a distinct set-back and there is every likelihood of not even 50 per cent. of this year's collection target being fulfilled. This is disquieting in view of the strategic role assigned to Small Savings under the financial scheme of the Second Five Year Plan."

Then it goes on to say:

> "While all these measures are increasing evidence of the Government's determination to leave nothing unexplored to reach the target of Rs. 500 crores, there seems to be something basically wrong with the whole approach of the movement. For instance, last year's collections were almost entirely made up of savings from urban areas though rural areas are in fact the more potential sector. What is needed is some sort of an educative drive in the rural areas which would infuse consciousness among the villagers that they were equal partners in the great endeavour of building the country and that by saving a little for the Plan, they would perform a patriotic duty."

These are very appropriate remarks that have been given in regard to the trend of the small savings in the country.

Now, it is really something which must cause us to think why small savings have shown such a disappointing result. As it have been pointed out in these notes, there seems to be something basically wrong with the whole approach of the movement. This year the target has been placed at Rs. 125 crores for small savings, but looking at the history of the small savings for the last two or three years this target seems to be unattainable altogether.

If we look into the causes for such a disappointing result, it will be found that the main cause for this poor result in the small savings is that people on the whole are not development-minded, people on the whole do not look upon this Plan as their own. They do not feel enthused over it. It is something which they think is an imposed one. We have got splendid achievements during the First Five Year Plan period. We have got splendid achievements during these two years of the Second Plan period. But, do people in the country know regarding those achievements? There are our power projects, there are our river valley projects, there are our steel projects and there is our shipyard. Do people know that these things exist in our country? Very few people have actually seen them at those places. This is our misfortune, and that is why people have not taken as much interest in the Plan as they should have.

Sir, I may here mention that the Balwantrai Mehta Committee's report in regard to community development has very categorically stated that most of this work that has been done in the community development scheme is an official show. The other day, when the Minister of Community Development was speaking on the floor of this House, he made a candid admission with regard to the fact that the non-official co-operation was not forthcoming. Let us admit frankly that even with regard to the other items of the Plan, non-official co-operation and non-official enthusiasm are not coming to the extent they should. So, the first need that we should attend to is to create enthusiasm in the people and to make the people Plan-minded so that they may be able to pay taxes gladly and not under a sense of duress, so that they may be able to save and be able to deposit the money in banks, for, when need arises, the Government may make use of all those funds for the implementation of this Plan.

According to my humble thinking, this lack of enthusiasm is due to the excessive cost of living. I know that the Government is anxious that the price level should come down. In the brochure that has been supplied to use there is some mention about the price levels and we also note with some satisfaction that the tendency for the prices to rise has been given a halt. But that is not enough. My difficulty is whether the Government has got a clear mind with regard to what are the stable prices. I feel that there has been no clarity on this subject. The Asoka Mehta Committee recommended the stabilisation of prices. Very good. But, at the same time, the prices should become reasonably low.

For instance, at the present moment, we find wheat selling at the rate of two seers a rupee; rice selling at the rate of Rs. 32 a maund; sugar selling at the rate of Re. 1 a seer. These are certainly not reasonable prices. These are exorbitant prices, and the entire middle class is groaning under the weight of this dearness, and these prohibitive prices. We shall have to take note of this and we shall have to take a warning from the incidents that occurred last year. There was the Posts and Telegraphs strike and we know how hard put our Government was at that time to just control that

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strike. The railway employees were threatening that they would go on strike. There are the labour troubles. There might be a thousand and one reasons for these threatened strikes, but one of the reasons is that there is prohibitive cost of living, excessive cost of living. People cannot afford to pay so much, and therefore, there is this lack of enthusiasm.

If we want that our Second Plan should succeed, if we want that all these taxes, however high they may be, should be paid by the people gladly, in the most patriotic manner, then, at least their bare necessities should be made available to them at reasonable rates. By all means, tax the luxuries; impose more taxes on motor-cars; impose more taxes on radios; impose more taxes on other luxuries, machinery etc. But at least the bare necessities should be available to the ordinary people on reasonable prices.

It is a matter of insult and disgrace to our country that we should be importing foodgrains from other countries in large quantities. It is a matter of disgrace; it is a blot on us. Still we have to do it. Now, I quite agree, and endorse the remarks of the hon. Finance Minister when he says that there is something lacking in the sense of urgency, that there is something lacking in the sense of discipline. The exact words that he used were.

> "I have no doubt in my mind that these targets are not beyond our capacity provided there is a sense of discipline and a sense of urgency in the country".

Why should not these targets have been achieved by now? We shall have to face facts and we shall have to admit where we have failed. Really, these remarks apply to the States. They have not shown that amount of urgency and that amount of awareness. Had they shown sufficient amount of awareness and sufficient amount of urgency, we should have had more of food production and we should not have been under the compulsion of importing so much of foodgrains from outside.

I am sorry to note that in this budget there is very little increase in the community development grant. I think that although it is very necessary that the entire country should concentrate on raising more of foodgrains, at least the community development areas which are spread all over the country should concentrate all their attention and make an example of it by showing that in all those areas more foodgrains are produced.

I find from the budget that only Rs. 3.86 crores have been added to the current year's revised estimates in regard to community development, welfare of Scheduled Castes and the development of backward areas. Now, if you take only the community development, it would come to about one-third of this amount. If you want that the community development areas should concentrate more on raising more foodgrains, then certainly more funds should have been allotted to them, because the community development areas have got all the resources, and all the wherewithal to produce more of foodgrains. They have got better seed to distribute; they have got funds for financing the small irrigation schemes; they have got the technical personnel and also good manure. All these things could have been mobilised to see that more food crops are raised in the country.

Although the core of the Plan has been defined, in my humble opinion, the core of the Plan is that the people should become development-minded; that the people should be enthused; that the people should consider it to be their own plan and the bare necessities should be available to them at cheap prices.

Last but not least, I have to thank the Government for having included the Rihand scheme in the core of the Plan. I am very grateful to the Government of India for having made that concession.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Prime Minister characterised the budget as a pedestrian budget. But I think the pedestrian is rather a tired person, plodding his weary way to a goal which is still far distant. One would have liked to share the burden, but we on this side are always dubbed as destructive critics and, therefore, we are helpless.

An Hon. Member: Not all of them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: If we examine the trend of revenue, as has been pointed out by some of the hon. friends, it will be noticed that practically in all major heads of revenue there is a diminishing return. Customs have gone down by Rs. 16 crores. Remember that last year we imposed duties on no less than 404 articles under the Tariff Scheduled—more duty on 404 articles and less revenue by Rs. 16 crores. That is eloquent commentary. Union excise duties have gone down by Rs. 7 crores, after imposing additional excise duty; wealth tax has gone down by Rs. 3 crores, tax on railway fares by Rs. 2.2 crores, posts and telegraphs by Rs. 1½ crores and so on.

What does this story of diminishing returns indicate? The revised estimates of revenues for 1957-58 were Rs. 724 crores and in the budget year the revenues are estimated at Rs. 770 crores, an increase of Rs. 46 crores. I ask this Government that when in a year this Government imposed taxation to the tune of Rs. 106 crores more, it did not get the anticipated revenue, today in this budget when they are going to increase taxation only by Rs. 6 crores, where do they expect the additional revenue of Rs. 46 crores to come from? Do they expect that the major heads of revenue will yield better results? Can customs yield better results when our imports are restricted? When we do not permit imports to flow in more freely, when the foreign exchange position is more complicated, we cannot expect any relief from this source of customs. After the imposition of the union excise duty on 404 articles, if we cannot get more revenue, how could we expect to get it now? I do not know how.

The hon. Prime Minister has calculated the deficit at Rs. 27 crores. But I have not the least doubt that this deficit will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 80 crores and in November we shall have a suplementary budget to bridge this gap, which will be widened by then. Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 80 crores is the real deficit on the revenue account, and we shall have to have a budget in November next in order to bridge that gap.

I have already explained to this House the magnitude of the Five Year Plan, even on the reduced scale of Rs. 4,800 crores, which we have got to assume to be the figure. Here we are handicapped by the fact that still we have not got the clear picture as to really what the Second Plan is. We do not know what is the hard core. We do not precisely know which projects have been included and which will be abandoned. Let us, therefore, proceed on the assumption that the size of the plan will be Rs. 4,800 crores. In the current year we are going to spend about Rs. 1,017 crores, which will mean that within three years we have reached only half of the plan target, that is to say, Rs 2,400 crores. So, we have to spend more than Rs. 1,200 crores in the fourth year and another Rs. 1,200 crores in the fifth year.

Where are we going to get this money from, nobody knows. That is the crux of the problem. It is no use preaching to us that this is the crisis of confidence. We are not people who

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will entertain foolish optimism. Optimism is of two kinds—optimism of the prudent man and optimism of the fool. We will not entertain the optimism of the fool.

Let us consider what is actually going to happen. The hon. Prime Minister estimates that from market borrowings we will get Rs. 145 crores and Rs. 100 crores from small savings; Even on the slightest reasoning can anyone say that this is a reasonable expectation? If all these years we have never reached the target of Rs. 80 crores how will you reach the Rs. 100 crores target when everything show a downward trend, when revenue shows a downward trend? That is an optimism which I cannot share.

We are depending on the foreign aid for our Plan to such an extent that if that aid had not come in time, our Plan would have crashed. We have received aid from U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, France, Germany, Canada etc. Here I would beg to differ from my friend, Mr. Dange. I want the House to associate itself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister, that we are grateful to those countries. It is an illustration of the innate goodness of human nature, which transcends all national boundaries and ignores differences based on political ideologies.

Let us see what should be done about this. Foreign aid we are going to get, but on a very limited scale. The foreign exchange problem is pressing. Government has taken certain steps to husband the foreign exchange resources. We have amended the Reserve Bank of India Act even beyond the limits of prudence to get hold of whatever assets we can. We have slashed the imports. We are trying to build up our exports. We are arranging priorities, more or less on a scientific basis, for the spending of foreign exchange.

But I ask; how long is this going to help us? Our foreign exchange resources, which stood on 31st December at Rs. 298 crores, are still being depleted at the rate of Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 15 crores per mensem, which means that today they stand in the neighbourhood of Rs. 250 crores. It is an achievement that we have not fallen over the precipice but we are still sliding on the slippery slopes. If that is a consolation, Government might have that consolation. But that way the foreign exchange position cannot be solved.

This is going to be a difficult year. To my mind, the fourth and fifth years will be difficult years, because we have got huge uncovered deficits, we have got tight foreign exchange position, we have got increasing defence expenditure, which does not show any signs of decrease, we have got critical food situation and we are far away from balancing our capital budget.

With regard to capital budget, one word must be said. We are planning for a capital outlay of Rs. 412 crores this year plus Rs. 362 crores loans to the States and Rs. 28 crores for debt and a revenue deficit of Rs. 33 crores, as it stands. That means, we have got to obtain Rs. 835 crores. How do we propose to obtain it? The States will repay loans up to Rs. 75 crores. The small savings will be Rs. 100 crores; no chance of it being more. The market borrowings will be Rs. 145 crores; no chance of it being more. The external aid will be to the extent of Rs. 285 crores.

As in the case of last year, we have been told that we expect to get so many crores by way of foreign aid and other means. Last year it has fallen short by many crores. The same picture will be there this year also. Therefore, the overall deficit on capital account will, instead of Rs. 205 crores, be round about Rs. 350 crores. I have not the slightest doubt about that.

That brings us to the question how the gap is going to be filled up. In one simple paragraph the Prime Minister has told us that last year's overall gap was filled up to the extent of Rs. 275 crores by the issue of treasury bills. We are told that the total treasury bills, by the end of this budget year, will be to the tune of Rs. 1,400 crores. Nobody asks the question how you could use this device of treasury bills for the purpose of financing the whole Plan. Treasury bills used to be utilized in the former times for clearing temporary loans for three to six months, for treasury bills are just IOUS of Government and are generally used until after the revenues are collected, as our revenues do not come out in a uniform fashion.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad): May I point out that this device of borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of treasury bills was adopted 3½ or 4 years ago, and it was, at that time, explained and we agreed with that policy and that policy has been in force for the last four years?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is much older than that. The main purpose of Treasury Bills is, since our revenues would not come in on a uniform basis —they come by fits and starts—and the expenditure has to flow more or less on a uniform basis and sometimes suddenly more—to bridge the temporary gap in the revenue. But can this temporary gap increase to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores? Treasury Bills mean that you borrow from the banks for two, three or six months. Now what is proposed to be done about this Rs. 1400 crores, which we have borrowed from the Reserve bank on the assumption that it will be repaid within three or six months, is that we are going to convert them into loans of appropriate maturities. It is like telling a creditor, "I will repay you Rs. 100/- within three months" and then pile up the debt on similar terms and say, "Now I will convert your debt to appropriate maturity and pay after ten or fifteen years." In other words, it is a unilateral declaration of a moratorium. No, the Plan is in its bankruptcy, though we do not like to acknowldge that. Government had no right to say in respect of the Rs. 1400 crores of Treasury Bills that now they shall treat it as a debt or a long-term loan. We have no right to say that, but that is what we are doing. It is not going to stop here because the capital debt is not going to be to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores only but much more. This is where deficit financing through backdoor comes in. My hon. friend, Shri Somani, has said that there is deficit financing of Rs. 600 crores. That is downright deficit, financing—straight, plain, honest deficit financing. On the top of that we are having deficit financing through the backdoor and nobody raises any objection.

There is one thing in this Budget which oppresses us and that is the Defence expenditure. I am one of those who would like to join hands with hon. Members in making our Army, Navy and Air Force strong. But I am not suffering from sentimental spasms when Army or the security of the country is concerned and I am not prepared to vote crores of rupees blindly. We voted Rs. 50 crores more last time. That burden of Rs. 50 crores remains plus something more is going to be spent which is nothing less than Rs. 298 crores. In the revised figure you will see that Rs. 300 crores will have been defrayed for defence. I am prepared to vote even this Rs. 300 crores for defence if I were sure that spending this amount was going to make our armed forces strong. But even about that there is no guarantee. We are still purchasing aircraft. What type of aircraft are we purchasing? This House does not know that. Nobody knows what type of aircraft are being purchased. We do not know whether we are purchasing bombers. We do not know whether we are purchasing fighters. We do not know whether we are purchasing interceptor fighters.

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We do not know whether we are purchasing training aircraft. We do not know anything about the type of aircraft that we are purchasing. We do not know the cruising speeds of these aircrafts. It is usual not to disclose military information. I am not asking the hon. Defence Minister to let me know what is his first line strength in aircrafts— interceptor or fighter aircraft. I am not asking him that. I am asking him what are his plans for the pattern of defence. Today, with the advance in scientific technique, the technique of attack has completely altered. Mr. Khruschev was not a fool when he said that bombers and pilots have now got to be kept in museums. That state of affairs will come, if not today, then in three or four years—at the very most in five years.

Towards the end of the last war there were experimental aircraft flying at the speed of 900 miles an hour. Even if we have them today cruising at higher speeds, they are utterly useless in an age where attacks come from guided missiles—and guided missiles travel very near the speed of sputniks, not that speed but a little lower. There is no defence against these guided missiles. Let us be clear about it. The fighters will be rendered useless. The anti-aircraft guns have been rendered totally useless. There is nothing in the world that can prevent guided missiles from getting there. Then, why are we spending this money on aircraft which have a cruising speed of 400, or 600 miles. They are useless. Jet planes are also useless. The entire technique of defence has to change. Have we to change or are we still spending money to buy aircrafts to find the last word? It is a dangerous thing.

In the last war, France failed. It was subdued in six weeks by Hitler in a *blitzkrieg* with six million French soldiers standing intact without striking a blow on Hitler. All that money was spent on 6 million people and not a soldier was used. A part of the army was used before France was overrun. Why? Because the French kept on thinking in terms of the last World War. And today we are spending Rs. 300 crores on defence thinking in terms of the last war. I ask, therefore, what are we going to do with that?

We must discuss in this House before we vote Rs. 300 crores for defence. What is the change of pattern in defence expenditure? Do not depend on the Generals, they always fight the last war. You have got to look ahead. Is the Defence Department looking ahead? We do not even know what is the position today. We do not know what equipment is being bought. I am not asking the hon. Minister to tell us how many anti-aircraft guns he is purchasing. I want to know the plain fact whether they are still being purchased. It has been calculated that in the last World War it required something like 14,000 shells from an anti-aircraft gun to bring down a bomber travelling at the speed of 350 miles only. When that speed goes up to 15,000 miles, what is the sense in purchasing them? I am not getting a reply from the hon. Defence Minister as to whether he is purchasing anti-aircraft guns. What else is he purchasing? Whatever he is purchasing let him say in general terms, "This is what I am purchasing and this is our defence pattern."

The country is spending Rs. 300 crores on defence but is completely defenceless in the matter of civil defence. How many people are there who have got the foggiest notion of civil defence? What would the future type of air attack be? And it does not seem even the duty of the Defence Ministry to educate the public. Civil defence is a thing about which you must shout from the housetops. But he says, "No, for reasons of security I cannot tell the people how they will defend themselves." My own impression is that in this age of guided missiles there can be no civil defence whatsoever. It is no use wasting money on that.

Shri Ranga: Then why do you repeat that waste no money.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Well, the burden of defence expenditure grows.

Then there is one thing with regard to food policy. I have said that this country consumes one million tons of foodgrains every week and therefore the only thing that I appeal to the hon. Food Minister is to let me have a reasonable estimate of all the consumption that will be there in the next six months.

Shri Ranga: 108.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What do you expect to be the production? What you expect to be the imports and how many ounces *per capita* and per day? But no reply to that also is forthcoming.

There are many things on which I desired to speak. I have barely touched the fringe of the Budget. May be, when I get other opportunities I will speak more about it. But this is a type of Budget on which I cannot congratulate the hon. Finance Minister.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत ही मशकूर हूं कि आज आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया क्योंकि मैं तो निराश सा हो कर के लौट ही गया था ।

महोदय, इस वर्ष श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी, वित्त मंत्री के जाने के बाद और अर्थ मंत्री का काम प्रधान मंत्री के हाथों में आने के पश्चात् देश की जनता ने और पढ़े लिखे लोगों ने बहुत बड़ी आशा लगाई थी, और सोचा था कि इस वर्ष का बजट कुछ समाजवादी बजट होगा, मुल्क को कुछ नया मोड़ देगा और देश की जनता के अन्दर कुछ प्रेरणा उत्पन्न करेगा । लेकिन बजट देखने के पश्चात् आम जनता की प्रतिक्रिया यह हुई है, उस जनता की प्रतिक्रिया जो कि टैक्सों के बोझे से दबी हुई है, कि अगर इस बजट को घाटे के बजट के बजाये दिवालिया बजट कहा जाये तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति न होगी । जो बजट कि लोक सभा में पेश किया जाता है वह सारे मुल्क की जनता की आकांक्षाओं का प्रतीक होता है, और उसी बजट से आगे के साल के लिये जनता कुछ सोचती है, कुछ अन्दाजा लगातो है और यह विचार करती है कि हमारे ऊपर आने वाली तकलीफें कुछ कम होंगी, राहत की सांस मिलेगी, और हमारा जीवन स्तर कुछ ऊंचा होगा । लेकिन इन तमाम बातों में देश की जनता को निराश होना पड़ा है । यह निराशा कोई नई बात नहीं है क्योंकि यहां पर तो सरकारी पार्टी ने हमेशा बड़े बड़े स्लोगन दिये हैं । आज से कई साल पहले मेरठ में कहा था कि हम क्लासलैस और कास्टलैस सोसाइटी बनायेंगे, यानी वर्गविहीन और वर्णविहीन समाज की रचना करेंगे । लेकिन एक साल के बाद ही अपने पुराने संकल्प को ठुकरा करके एक दूसरा नारा दिया । वह यह था कि हम कोआपरेटिव कामनवेल्थ की तामीर करेंगे । साल पूरा भी नहीं होने पाया था कि वह संकल्प भी बदल दिया । ये संकल्प क्यों बदलते हैं ? सरकारी पार्टी हमेशा ही वक्ती नारे दिया करती है । वह जनता को गुमराह करने की कोशिश करती है । तो तीसरा नारा हुआ कि हम समाजवादी ढंग का समाज बनायेंगे । यानी सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का समाज बनायेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : कर रहे हैं यह तो श्रीमन् आप समझ ही रहे होंगे । लेकिन मैं आपके मारफत उन महोदय को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि समाजवादी ढंग का समाज निर्माण हो रहा है यह वे स्वयं चाहे इन अच्छे फ्लेटों में रह कर समझने लगे हों, लेकिन जहां से वे निर्वाचित हो कर आये हैं क्या वहां की जनता भी यह अनुभव करती है कि उसके सामने समाजवादी समाज का स्वरूप आ रहा है । आप किसी भी काम का अन्दाजा केवल अपने विचार से ही न लगायें बल्कि जिस मैदान पर आप खड़े हैं . . . .

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : (बेगू सराय): आप समाजवादी स्वरूप बताइये ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : समाजवादी स्वरूप भी आगे आ रहा है। मुल्क के और दुनिया के जितने भी तरक्की पसन्द या प्रगतिशील लोग होते हैं वे हमेशा पीछे से आगे को बढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमेशा अन्धकार से प्रकाश की तरफ जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जिस दिन यह प्रश्न पूछने वाले अन्धकार से प्रकाश की तरफ बढ़ेंगे, पीछे से हटकर आगे की तरफ बढ़ेंगे, उसी दिन वह यह समझ लेंगे कि यही समाजवादी स्वरूप है और इसी से देश का कल्याण हो सकता है । केवल बात करने से काम नहीं होगा यदि उस बात पर अमल भी न किया जाये । जब तक करनी और कथनी में भेद रहेगा, जब तक अपनी जीभ का आदर नहीं किया जायेगा, जब तक हम अपने संकल्पों पर दृढ़ नहीं रहेंगे तब तक न हम नये मुल्क की तामीर कर सकेंगे और न हम अपने देश के अन्दर इस समाजवादी समाज को बसा सकेंगे ।

श्रीमन्, मुझे सिर्फ यह कहना है कि मुल्क की तरक्की हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है यह किसी भाषण से नहीं बल्कि आपके सामने तुलनात्मक तथ्य रखकर बताऊंगा । उन तथ्यों से पता चलेगा कि मुल्क आगे बढ़ रहा है या पीछे हट रहा है । अगर हम अंग्रेजी काल के सन् १९३८ से लेकर सन् १९४७ तक के जमाने को देखें तो हमको मालूम होगा कि इस काल में अंग्रेज ने क्या किया । सन् १९३८–३९ में युद्ध चल रहा था । आज भी देश की स्थिति युद्धकाल सरीखी है । देश की जनता उन्ही मुसीबतों में दबी हुई है जिस तरह से किसी भी मुल्क में युद्ध के समय होता है । अंग्रेज ने युद्धकाल के अन्दर क्या किया । उसने चार अरब, ६४ करोड़, ८९ लाख रुपया जो हमारे ऊपर विदेशी कर्जा था वह अदा किया और १५ अरब रुपया हमारा खुद का विदेशों में कर्जे का इंगलैंड पर जमा हुआ । यानी १५ अरब रुपया कमाया और लगभग साढ़े चार अरब रुपया उसने अदा किया । लेकिन अब हमें यह देखना है कि सन् १९४८–४९ से सन् १९५७–५८ तक हमने क्या किया । अगर इस पर गौर किया जाये तो मालूम पड़ता है कि जहाँ अंग्रेज ने ४ अरब ६४ करोड़ कर्जा अदा किया था वहां अब हमने अपने ऊपर उससे दो करोड़ और ज्यादा यानी ४ अरब और ६६ करोड़ कर्जा कर लिया है । और जो हमारी स्टर्लिंग बैलेंस के रूप में संचित पूंजी थी वह लगभग सभी खर्च हो गयी है, केवल ७९ करोड़ को छोड़कर । तो यह हालत है कि जो कुछ भी बचा हुआ था वह हमने खर्च किया । हम पर कोई कर्जा नहीं था सो हम पर कर्जा लद गया । तो कितनी तरक्की हुई ? क्या इन्हीं तथ्यों को ले करके, क्या इसी भारी कर्ज के बोझ को लेकर के मुल्क को बनाने के लिए और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे ? मैं आपको आंकड़े दूंगा कि हमारे ऊपर किस देश का कितना कर्ज है। मैं बतलाऊंगा कि हमारे ऊपर कितना इंगलैंड का, कितना अमरीका का, कितना जापान का, कितना रूस का और कितना जर्मनी आदि का कर्जा

है। आप अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट की ज्ञापन की पुस्तिका को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हमारे ऊपर ३७९ करोड़ का कर्जा डालर क्षेत्र का यानी अमरीका का है, ४५ करोड़ ९८ लाख रुपया रूबल क्षेत्र यानी रूस का है, ४४ करोड़ जरमनी का है, १५ करोड़ १३ लाख जापान वगैरह का है जो कि सब मिला कर ४६६ करोड़ ६९ लाख का योग होता है। इतने विदेशी कर्ज का बोझ हमारे सिर पर है। इसके अलावा देशी कर्जा भी हमारे सिर पर है।

सन् १९४८–४९ में हमारे सिर पर सिर्फ २१ अरब रुपए का कर्जा था और अब वह बढ़ कर ५१,१८,३४,००,००० रुपए हो गया है। कहां २१ अरब और कहां ५१ अरब। इसका अर्थ यह है कि १९४८–४९ से आज तक हमारे सिर पर ३० अरब पए का कर्जा बढ़ गया है। हर साल हमारे सिर पर ३ अरब के करीब और ज्यादा कर्जा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस कर्जे की राशि में कब तक इजाफा होता रहेगा ?

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): जब तक विकास का काम जारी रहेगा।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : हमारी बात का क्रम तब तक जारी रहेगा, जब तक आप अपने अन्धेरे से निकलने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे। ३१ मार्च, १९५८ तक हमारी कुल देनदारी ४४,१६,००,००,००० रुपए की है और ३१ मार्च, १९५९ तक हमारी कुल देनदारी ५१,१८,३४,००,००० रुपए की हो जायगी। इस का मतलब यह है कि एक साल में हमको लगभग ७,०१,५०,००,००० की राशि और अदा करनी होगी — चाहे तो हम कर्ज लें, चाहे नए टैक्स लगायें। कहा जा रहा है कि इस वर्ष कोई नया टैक्स नहीं लगाया जा रहा है। नया टैक्स नहीं आया है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं अर्थ मंत्री महोदय से कि अगर नया टैक्स नहीं लगा है, तो फिर ३१ मार्च, १९५९ को जो यह ७,०१,५०,००,००० रुपए की कमी होगी, यह कहां से पूरी की जायगी। क्यों नहीं इस बात को स्पष्ट किया गया ? लेकिन स्पष्ट इसलिए नहीं होता है कि दो तरह की बजटिंग चलती है। अगर बजट का खुलासा देखा तजाय, तो मालूम होता है कि रेवेन्यू साइड के खर्चे को कम दिखाया जा रहा है और तमाम ऐसे खर्चे, जो कि रेवेन्यू साइड में जाने चाहिएं, केपिटल साइड में डाल दिए गए हैं। और इस सम्बन्ध में कहा यह जायगा कि ये तो हमारे असेट्स हैं, यह हमारी पूंजी है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो अशोक होटल बना हुआ है, क्या वह हमारी पूंजी है। उससे क्या लाभ होता है ? उसमें तो घाटा होता है। इस तरह की जो पूंजी लगी हुई है, उससे मुल्क का विकास नहीं हो रहा है, मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं हो रही है और न ही कोई ऐसा काम हो रहा है, जिससे कि देश की जनता के दिलों में कोई आशा का दिया जले। बल्कि निराशा बढ़ती चली जा रही है और जब किसी कौम में निराशा बढ़ती है, तो कोई काम कोरी बातों से नहीं हो सकता है।

अब मैं द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजन को लेता हूं। उसके बारे में इस बजट में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है और मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बहुत कुछ कहा है। दूसरे की आलोचनायें यहां पर चलती हैं। अभी एक सदस्या ने कामरेड डांगे के बारे में कहा कि उन्होंने प्रापेगेंडा वैल्यु के लिए तकरीर की। लेकिन उन्हीं के एक दूसरे साथी यह कह रहे थे कि सदस्या महोदया ने जो कुछ कहा, वह सरकारी बैंचों के कुछ लोगों की हमदर्दी लेने के लिए कहा—शायद आगे के लिए कुछ आशा लेकर उन्होंने वे बातें कहीं। यह तो दोनों तरफ से विरोध चल रहा है और दोनों के ऊपर कमेन्ट्री की जा सकती है, लेकिन रास्ता हमारा साफ होना चाहिए। हमें इन बातों को किसी दूसरे की आलोचना की दृष्टि मे

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

नहीं, बल्कि इस दृष्टि से देखना है कि अपना मुल्क हमने बनाना है और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना है। हमारी योजना तभी कामयाब होगी, जब कि खर्चे में कमी की जाय और जो खर्चे होते हैं, उन पर सख्ती से निगाह रखी जाय।

आज आप लोग भी अनुभव करते हैं और कहते भी हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा सेन्टर पी० डब्ल्यू डी० के अन्दर है। यानी जो कुछ भी भ्रष्टाचार खामोशी से होता है उसे जाने दीजिए। उसके अलावा कहीं पर साढ़े चार फीसदी, कहीं पर साढ़े बारह फीसदी खुले-आम अपना हक–अपना अधिकार–समझ कर ठेकेदारों से लिया जाता है। अगर यह रकम बचे, तो उसको मुल्क की तामीर के काम में लगाया जा सकता है। हमारा जो प्लान एक करोड़ रुपए का है, उसमें से लाखों रुपया इसी तरह से चला जाता है। अगर यह रकम बचे तो बहुत कुछ किया जा सकता है। मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की कामयाबी के लिए हमको अपने खर्चे में कमी करनी होगी और आमदनी के नए सोर्स ढूंढ़ने होंगे और जो खर्चा हो रहा है, उस पर सख्ती से निगाह करनी होगी। मेरी राय में तो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब करने के लिए बाहर से हमें कर्ज चाहे न मिले, लेकिन हमारे देश में हमारी जो खुद की पूंजी है, हमको उसे ढूंढ़ना होगा। हमारी वह पूंजी चाय के बाग हैं, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। लाइफ इन्शोरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, लेकिन इसमें तब तक सफलता नहीं हो सकती है, जब तक कि बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण न किया जाय। अगर बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, तो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए करोड़ों रुपए बचाए जा सकते हैं। जब तक बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न हो, तब तक गल्ले की पैदावार को भी नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। क्यों ? बैंकों का करोड़ों रुपया सख्त आदेशों के बावजूद भी बड़े-बड़े सरमायादारों को दिया जाता है, जो कि किसानों की मुसीबत के दिनों में गल्ला खरीद कर रख लेते हैं और उसकी जमा से वह फिर और तेज भावों पर बेच कर गरीबों को बिल्कुल ही मोहताज कर देते हैं। हमारा यह परामर्श है कि गल्ले की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। इसके साथ ही साथ हम लोगों को भी कुछ करना है, सरकार को भी कुछ करना है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह जो अपर हाउस बना हुआ है, उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाय। आखिर उसका क्या इस्तेमाल है ? सब कुछ हम यहां पर पास कर देते हैं और फिर उसको वहां पर भेज देते हैं और वहां से लौट कर वह यहां पर आ जाता है। इससे क्या अन्तर पड़ता है ? जिन लोगों को आप बहुत काबिल समझते हैं, क्यों नहीं उनको यहां पर बुलाया जाता है ? अगर उनकी काबलियत की जरूरत है, तो जो वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे यहां पर भी आ सकते हैं। मेरी राय में अपर हाउस का खात्मा कर देना चाहिए। सूबों में जो कमिश्नर रखे गए हैं, उनका भी कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं है। इसलिये उनको भी खत्म किया जाय। इस प्रकार से हम इस मुल्क में गरीबी के बावजूद भी अरबों रुपए बचा सकते हैं और मुल्क की तामीर करके, यहां की भुखमरी और गरीबी को दूर कर के निराशा के दिनों में आशा का दीप जला सकते हैं।

Shri Mohiuddin: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Members who have already spoken on the Budget have very lucidly pointed out the present difficult economic situation through which we are passing. I entirely agree with those Members who had said that at the present moment the masses of the people are perturbed and they do not

understand what has gone wrong with the economic policy of Government and how that economic policy could be rectified and brought on the broad path of satisfaction to the masses.

It is true that when the Second Five Year Plan was launched after the successful completion of the First Five Year Plan, there was enthusiasm in the country, there was hopefulness and there was the faith required for the completion of the Second Plan. But in the last year and a half, developments that have taken place have resulted in a kind of frustration in the minds of the people. Now there is a big question mark on the face of the man in the street. The man in the street asks as to where we are going.

This is the condition, these are the economic circumstances in which we have to consider the budget of 1958-59.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 12th March 1958.

[*Tuesday*, 11*th March*, 1958]

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The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 :—

(i) Notification No. F. 12(154)/56-MT & CE/Home, dated the 28th November, 1957, published in Delhi Gazette, making certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(ii) Notification No. 12/38/57/M & PH/ Home, dated the 28th November, 1957, published in Delhi Gazette, making certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules 1940. .

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(iii) Notification No. F. IV (64)-MV/57, dated the 20th September, 1957, Published in Tripura Gazette, making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954.	
(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—	
(i) S.R.O. No. 470, dated the 8th February, 1958 making certain amendment to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958.	
(ii) S.R.O. No. 500, dated the 6th February, 1958 containing the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control, Order, 1958.	
(iii) G.S.R. No. 1, dated the 10th February, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Restrictions on Rail-bookings) Orders, 1957.	
(iv) G.S.R. No. 18, dated the 13th February, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order 1958.	
(v) G.S.R. No. 76, dated the 26th February, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED	4329
Sixteenth Report was presented.	
BILL INTRODUCED	4329-30
The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill was introduced.	
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	4330
Twentieth Report was adopted.	
BILL PASSED	4330—40
The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved the motion for consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.	
GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION	4340—4458
General Discussion on the (General), Budget 1958-59 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY 12TH MARCH, 1958.	
Further General discussion on the General Budget, 1958-59.	